

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

BULLETIN

OF

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

APPENDIX III.—1904.

NEW GARDEN PLANTS OF THE YEAR 1903.

The number of garden plants annually described in botanical and horticultural publications, both English and foreign, is now so considerable that it has been thought desirable to publish a complete list of them in the *Kew Bulletin* each year. The following list comprises all the new introductions recorded during 1903. These lists are indispensable to the maintenance of a correct nomenclature, especially in the smaller botanical establishments in correspondence with Kew, which are, as a rule, only scantily provided with horticultural periodicals. Such a list will also afford information respecting new plants under cultivation at this establishment, many of which will be distributed from it in the regular course of exchange with other botanic gardens.

The present list includes not only plants brought into cultivation for the first time during 1903, but the most noteworthy of those which have been re-introduced after being lost from cultivation. Other plants included in the list may have been in gardens for several years, but either were not described or their names had not been authenticated until recently.

In addition to species and well-marked varieties, hybrids, whether introduced or of garden origin, have been included where they have been described with formal botanical names. Mere cultural forms of well-known garden plants are omitted, for obvious reasons.

In every case the plant is cited under its published name, although some of the names are doubtfully correct. Where, however, a correction has appeared desirable, this is made.

The name of the person in whose collection the plant was first noticed or described is given where known.

An asterisk is prefixed to all those plants of which examples are in cultivation at Kew.

The publications from which this list is compiled, with the abbreviations used to indicate them, are as follows:—*Bull. Mus. Paris.*—Bulletin du Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Paris. *B. M.*—Botanical Magazine. *B. T. O.*—Bullettino della R. Società Toscana di Orticultura. *Gard.*—The Garden. *G. C.*—Gardeners' Chronicle. *Gfl.*—Gartenflora. *G. M.*—Gardeners' Magazine. *G. W.*—Gardening World. *Gartenwelt*—Die Gartenwelt. *I. S. H. T.*—Icones Selectæ Horti Thenensis. *Jard.*—Le Jardin. *J. of H.*—Journal of Horticulture. *J. H. F.*—Journal de la Société nationale d'horticulture de France. *L.*—Lindenia. *Lemoine Cat.*—Lemoine Catalogue. *M. D. G.*—Mitteilungen der Deutschen Dendrologischen Gesellschaft. *M. K.*—Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde. *N. B.*—Notizblatt des Königl. botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Berlin. *O. R.*—Orchid Review. *R. H.*—Revue Horticole. *R. H. B.*—Revue de l'Horticulture Belge. *Sargent, T. & S.*—Sargent, Trees and Shrubs. *Späth Cat.*—L. Späth, General Nursery Catalogue. *W. G.*—Wiener Illustrierte Garten-Zeitung.

The abbreviations in the descriptions of the plants are:—*diam.*—Diameter. *ft.*—Foot or Feet. *G.*—Greenhouse. *H.*—Hardy. *H. H.*—Half-hardy. *in.*—Inches. *S.*—Stove.

Abies balsamea columnaris. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 94.) Coniferae. *H.* Branches very short, turned upwards at the ends. Leaves only $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long. (Diedorf Experiment Garden, Germany.)

Abies balsamea lutescens. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 94.) *H.* The leaves when exposed to the sun are white-yellow or straw-coloured. (Diedorf Experiment Garden, Germany.)

Abies nordmanniana aureo-variegata. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 94.) *H.* Some of the shoots are wholly or partly coloured a pure golden-yellow. (Diedorf Experiment Garden, Germany.)

Abies subalpina Beissneri. (*Gfl.* 1903, 47.) *H.* The falcate leaves have their tips appressed to the branches, and owing to the twisting and curling of the latter, have their underside directed upwards, giving to the whole plant a bright blue colouring. (*H. A. Hesse, Weener, Germany.*)

Acer Davidi. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 62.) Sapindaceae. *H.* Leaves simple, coriaceous, acuminate, crenulate-dentate, somewhat tomentose on the underside or glabrescent in the adult stage. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

Acer erosum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 100.) *H.* A shrub with cordate 5-lobed leaves, which are irregularly serrate-dentate, the teeth being cuspidate. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

Acer Francheti. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 100.) *H.* A shrub about 12 ft. high. Leaves 3-lobed, the lobes being triangular, remotely and sharply serrate. Fruit very large. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

Acer griseum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 100.) *H.* A large tree with reddish bark, which peels off as in the Birch. Leaves trifoliate, 8 in. long, 9 in. broad; leaflets coarsely toothed towards the apex. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

Acer Henryi. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 100.) *H.* A shrub or small tree. Leaves with 3 entire rather long-stalked leaflets. Inflorescence spicate. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

Acer laetum var. cultratum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 100.) *H.* A graceful tree with 5-lobed leaves, truncate at the base; margins entire. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

Acer laxiflorum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 63.) *H.* Leaves simple, dentate-lobulate, sharply serrate, with long

acuminate points; petioles long. The flowers and leaves appear at the same time. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.) [*A. tetramerum*.]

Acer platanoides Wittmackii. (*Gfl.* 1903, 337, t. 1516; *R. H.* 1903, 323.) H. The leaves are mostly 3-lobed, and the lobes themselves bear a small number of smaller lobes or large teeth, which have a darker colouring than the rest of the leaf. The young leaves are bright copper-coloured, with reddish-brown teeth, becoming darker when fully developed.

Acer stachyophyllum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 62.) H. A pretty species with simple ovate serrate caudate-acuminate leaves, hoary-velvety on the under surface. Himalaya and Central China, (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Acer tenellum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 100.) H. A shrub about 12 ft. high, with 3-lobed leaves, which are very thin and borne on long petioles. Szechuen, China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Acidanthera candida.** (*B. M.* t. 7879.) Iridaceæ. G. A slender erect leafy herb, with a globose corm. Stem 1—1½ ft. high, 2- or 3-leaved, 3- or 4-flowered. Flowers white, very sweet-scented. Perianth-tube slender, 3½ in. long; limb nearly 2 in. across, with orbicular-ovate segments. East Tropical Africa. (Kew.)

Acineta Humboldtii Colmanii. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 270.) Orchidaceæ. S. Flowers profusely spotted with purple. (J. Colman.)

Aconitum hemsleyanum. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 58, f. 13.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A climbing species with large blue flowers. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Aconitum Wilsoni.** (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 340, f.; *J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 58.) H. This is *A. Fischeri* of the *Botanical Magazine*, t. 7130, not of Reichenbach. China. (Kew.) (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Actinidia chinensis.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 248; xxxiv, 211; *J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 59, f. 15.) Ternstroemiaceæ. H. A woody climber, with suborbicular leaves 3½-4 in. broad. Flowers bright yellow, 1½-in. across, borne in clusters on dwarf shoots. Fruit about the size of a walnut, edible. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Adiantum conglomeratum. (*G. M.* 1903, p. 269.) Filices. S. Said to be a garden hybrid between *A. cuneatum* and *A. tenerum*. (P. Thuisbaert, Meerbeke, Belgium.)

Adiantum cuneatum Bardii. (*W. G.* 1903, 119.) S. Differs from the type in having fronds 2 ft. long or more. (P. Crowe, Utica, New York.)

Adiantum scutum ramosum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 382; *G. M.* 1903, 413.) S. A distinct form with fan-shaped fronds. (H. B. May.)

Adonis amurensis flore-pleno. (*G. W.* 1903, 409.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A form with double flowers.

***Æsculus Hippocastanum Henkeli.** (*M. D. G.* 1903, 125.) Sapindaceæ. H. A form with lacinate leaves. (H. Henkel, Darmstadt.) [*Æ. Hippocastanum laciniata*.]

***Æthionema diastrophis.** (*Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 109, f.) Cruciferae. H. An undershrub about 10 in. high, with linear glaucous leaves and large terminal globose racemes of pale rosy-lilac flowers. Mountains of Armenia. (R. Veitch & Son.)

***Agapanthus insignis.** (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 67, f.; *G. M.* 1903, 423, f.; *G. W.* 1903, 529, 531, ff.) Liliaceæ. G. Probably a variety of *A. umbellatus*, differing from it in having the leaves marked with a creamy tint at the base in the centre, in the longer scapes, and more numerous paler flowers on longer pedicels. South Africa. (W. Bull & Sons.)

Agapanthus umbellatus Saint-paulii. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 90.) G. Flowers pure white, somewhat smaller than in the type, but more numerous. (Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.)

Agapetes Moorei. (*B. M.* t. 7923.) Vacciniaceæ. G. A handsome new species resembling *A. setigera* in foliage. Racemes 6-9-flowered, shorter than the leaves. Flowers scarlet or orange-red, about 1½ in. long. Calyx about ½ in. long, with the tube distinctly produced above the ovary. Corolla nearly cylindrical, 5-lobed almost to the middle; lobes narrow, acute, revolute. Sikkim. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Agave armata. (*R. H.* 1903, 227; *Jard.* 1903, 172.) *Amaryllidaceae*. *G.* Leaves rigid, erect-spreading, with woody unequal blackish prickles, dark green, having a pale band in the centre. It appears to be a hybrid between *A. univittata* and *A. xylonacantha*. Mexico. (De Smet Brothers, Ledeberg, Ghent.)

***Allium albopilosum.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 34, t.; *G. W.* 1903, 736, t.) *Liliaceae*. *H.* A new species remarkable for its very large flowers. Leaves about 18 in. long and 1-2 in. broad, having scattered white hairs on the margins and under surface. Scape about 1 ft. high. Umbel 8 in. in diam. or more, consisting of about 80 deep lilac star-shaped flowers 2 in. across. Mountain range between Transcaspia and Persia. (Kew; Van Tubergen, Haarlem.)

***Allium Ellisii.** (*B. M.* t. 7875.) *H.* A new species allied to *A. karataviense*. Leaves 4 or 5 to each bulb, linear-oblong, spreading, acute, 1 ft. long, 2½ in. broad. Scape 1 ft. high, very stout. Umbel 5 in. in diameter, compact, depressed-globose. Pedicels about 1½ in. long. Flowers rose-coloured, with spreading ovate-lanceolate acuminate segments ½ in. long or more. Khorasan, Persia. (Hon. C. Ellis.)

***Aloe Cameroni.** (*B. M.* t. 7915.) *Liliaceae*. *S.* A new species closely resembling *A. macrosiphon*. It is an erect unbranched shrubby plant 2 ft. high or more, with narrowly lanceolate curved spiny leaves 9-12 in. long. Inflorescence axillary, about 1 ft. long including the peduncle. Flowers almost cinnabar-red, passing into yellow towards the top, pendulous, about 2 in. long including the exerted stamens. East Tropical Africa. (Kew.)

Aloe rubroviolacea. (*B. M.* t. 7882.) *S.* Stem short and stout, bearing a single head of densely rosulate ensiformly lanceolate leaves about 2 ft. long and 6 in. broad, spreading and recurved, spiny. Scape 2-branched, each branch terminated by a densely-flowered cylindrical spike 2-3 ft. long. Flowers pendulous, pale red, 1½ in. long, ½ in. in diameter. South Arabia. (Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola.)

***Alpinia Sanderæ.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 245, suppl. April 18, ii. f.; *R. H.* 1903, 224, f. 92.) *Scitamineae*.

S. Stems erect, with ascending very shortly stalked leaves, 4-4½ in. long, ¾-1¼ in. broad, rich shining green, regularly and closely striped with broad white bands. New Guinea. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Alpinia tricolor. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 245, suppl. April 18, iii. f.; *R. H.* 1903, 224.) *S.* Stems erect, with oblong acuminate leaves, 10 in. long, 1¼ in. broad, green, with creamy-yellow or white stripes. Solomon Isles. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Alsophila congoensis.** (*Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 288; *Jard.* 1903, 133.) *Filices*. *S.* "Fronds large and handsome, with prominent yellow midrib, and pinnae deeply and regularly cut." Congo. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*A. Sanderi* (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 266, f. 103; *R. H.* 1903, 225) appears to be the same plant.]

***Andrachne phyllanthoides.** (*M. D. G.* 1903, 120.) *Euphorbiaceae*. *H.* A slender dwarf shrub resembling some species of *Phyllanthus*. Leaves oval or obovate, ½-1¼ in. long. Flowers imperfectly diœcious, about ¼ in. in diam., green or whitish-green, borne singly on very slender axillary peduncles 2½-7½ lin. long. Middle United States. (Arnold Arboretum.) [Syn. *A. ræmeriana*.]

***Anemone intermedia.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 243; *Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 244, f.) *Ranunculaceae*. *H.* Apparently a natural hybrid between *A. nemorosa* and *A. ranunculoides*. Silesia. (Kew.)

***Anemonetrloba albo-plena.** (*G. M.* 1903, 219, 238, f.) *H.* A variety with white double flowers. (Miss Willmott.) [*A. Hepatica* var.]

***Angelonia grandiflora alba.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 18; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 295.) *Scrophulariaceae*. *G.* A white-flowered variety. (E. Benary, Erfurt.)

Angræcum rothschildianum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 131, f. 51; *O. R.* 1903, 266.) *Orchidaceae*. *S.* A new species similar in habit to *A. bilobum*. Stem 3-6 in. high. Leaves ovate, 4-8 in. long. Scape deflexed or pendulous, up to 1 ft. long, 4-12-flowered. Flowers white, with a pale green band up the middle of the sepals and petals, and a rich emerald-green disk and blackish-purple base to the lip. Uganda. (Hon. W. Rothschild.)

Anthurium crystallino - Eduardi. (*R. H.* 1903, 253.) Araceæ. S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (Chantrier & Co., Mortefontaine, France.)

Anthurium scherzerianum imperiale. (*R. H.* 1903, 227.) S. Spathe white, spotted with dark red. Spadix orange-coloured. (L. De Smet-Duvivier, Ghent.)

Antirrhinum majus Peloria. (*G. W.* 1903, 21; *Gfl.* 1904, 113, t. 1524.) Scrophulariaceæ. H. Most of the flowers have a regular corolla, with the limb 5-7-lobed and very much reflexed. (C. Lorenz, Erfurt.)

***Arabis Billardieri.** (*Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 422; *R. H.* 1903, 349.) Cruciferae. H. Similar in habit to *A. albidula*. Leaves almost tomentose. Flowers large, varying in colour from purplish-rose to white. Damascus. (Kew.)

Aralia amboinensis. (*Gartenwelt*, viii, 139, f.) Araliaceæ. S. A tall-growing plant with large leaves on petioles 2 ft. long; leaflets 12-14, oblong, 5-7½ in. long. Amboina. (R. Sauerbrey, Gotha, Germany.)

***Arisæma japonicum**, ♂. (*B. M.* t. 7910.) Araceæ. G. A dioecious perennial herb with a globose tuber. Stems 1-2 ft. high, 2-leaved. Leaves pedately compound, long-stalked. Spathe equalling or overtopping the leaves, green, with longitudinal white stripes, having a cylindrical tube and an ovate acute or acuminate limb. China; Japan. (Kew.)

Asparagus plumosus robustus. (*Gartenwelt*, vii, 242.) Liliaceæ. G. An exceptionally vigorous variety, less tender than the type. (O. Froebel, Zurich.) [*Syn. A. plumosus superbus.*]

Aster alpinus var. *longipetiolatus*. (*Gfl.* 1903, 362.) Compositæ. H. Peduncles ½-¾ yard long. The varietal name is an error for *longipedunculatus*. (Arens, Ronsdorf, Germany.)

Begonia Reichenheimi. (*Gfl.* 1903, 207, 224, f. 25.) Begoniaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *B. rubella* and *B. heracleifolia*. (G. Bartsch, Wannsee, Germany.)

Begonia Schmidtii rosea. (*Gfl.* 1903, 577.) S. Flowers rose-red. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.) [*B. schmidtiana rosea.*]

Berberis sanguinea. (*R. H.* 1903, 123.) Berberidaceæ. H. Allied to *B. stenophylla* and *B. wallichiana*. It is a pretty shrub, characterized by having red sepals, yellow or brown on the inside. Western China. (Maurice de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Billbergia forgetiana. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 266, f. 102; *R. H.* 1903, 224.) Bromeliaceæ. S. Leaves large, having bands of white on a green ground. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Boronia megastigma aurea. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 205; *G. M.* 1903, 219.) Rutaceæ. G. A sport from the type, having pale creamy-yellow flowers. (W. Balchin & Sons.)

Brassocattleya Mackayi. (*O. R.* 1903, 174.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Lælio-cattleya elegans* and *Brassavola digbyana*. (J. Chamberlain.)

Brasso-cattleya Leemannia. (*O. R.* 1903, 57, f. 15.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Lælio-cattleya elegans* and *Brassavola digbyana*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Brasso-cattleya striata. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, suppl. May 30, ii; *O. R.* 1903, 184; *R. H.* 1903, 276.) G. A garden hybrid between *Brassavola fragrans* and *Cattleya Mossia.* (Charlesworth & Co.; C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Brasso-lælia Rolfei. (*O. R.* 1903, 135.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia crispata* and *Brassavola digbyana*. (J. Chamberlain.)

***Buddleia hemsleyana.** (*Gfl.* 1903, 169.) Loganiaceæ. H. A new species very closely allied to *B. variabilis*, differing in having an erect more robust habit, longer leaves, and reddish-lilac flowers, which are not orange-coloured at the throat of the corolla-tube. Central China. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Bulbophyllum papillosum. (*Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1903, 303.) Orchidaceæ. S. A small epiphyte with creeping stem and caespitose ovate pseudobulbs. Leaves lanceolate, obtuse. Raceme very slender, erect, then nodding, twice as long as the leaves, with rhachis and bracts green. Flowers small. Upper sepal oblong, acute; lateral oblique, all very dark purple. Petals oblong. Lip triangular, almost entire, erect at the base, fleshy, very dark purple. French Congo. (Paris B. G.)

Burlingtonia perpusilla. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 18.) Orchidaceæ. *G.* A very small densely tufted plant scarcely 1 in. high. Pseudobulbs ovoid, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. thick. Leaves teretibusulate, 10 lin. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ lin. thick. Raceme 3- or 4-flowered. Flowers minute, white, suffused with rose, very minutely dotted. South Brazil. (Darmstadt B. G.)

Calla æthiopica var. **Nicolai.** (*W. G.* 1903, 233; *Gfl.* 1903, 201.) Araceæ. *G.* A remarkably robust variety, with scapes $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{3}{4}$ ft. high or more, and spathes 11–12½ in. across. (*H. Kohlmannslehner*, Britz, Berlin.) [*Richardia africana* var.]

***Calochortus amabilis.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 133.) Liliaceæ. *H.* A new name given to the plant commonly grown as *C. pulchellus*. Its flowers are much smaller, of a different shape, and a much deeper yellow than those of the true *C. pulchellus*, Douglas. California.

Calothamnus rupestris. (*B. M.* t. 7906.) Myrtaceæ. *G.* A robust evergreen shrub with branches densely clothed with needle-like leaves 1–1½ in. long. Flowers in small clusters on the previous year's branches, having conspicuous stamens with crimson filaments in 4 flattened bundles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ –1½ in. long, and free yellow anthers. West Australia. (Cambridge B. G.)

Campanula Medium Wiegandi. (*W. G.* 1903, 416.) Campanulaceæ. *H.* Leaves golden-yellow. Flowers blue. (Dammann & Co., Naples.)

Caragana decorticans. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 119.) Leguminosæ. *H.* A shrub or small tree, very much branched; flowering branches spiny and densely leafy. Leaflets in 3 or 4 pairs. Peduncles slender, very often 2 together. Flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 in. long, bright yellow. Afghanistan. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Caralluma inversa.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 354.) Asclepiadaceæ. *G.* A new species with erect branching 4-angled stems. Corolla 6–7 lin. in diam., very deeply 5-lobed; tube white at the base, spotted with purple-brown above, becoming entirely purple-brown; lobes dark purple-brown on the basal half, rather deep grass-green on the apical half. South Africa. (Kew.)

***Caralluma Marlothii.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 414.) *G.* A new species, "producing an abundance of small starry flowers of a light green colour, dotted with violet-brown, and sprinkled and ciliate with purple hairs." South Africa. (Kew.)

Cardiandra sinensis. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 82.) Saxifragaceæ. *H.* A perennial herb with a creeping rhizome, alternate ovate-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate leaves 4–6 in. long, including the petiole, and terminal corymbs of flowers, the outer of which are large and sterile, and the inner much smaller and fertile, similar to those of *Hydrangea*, to which the genus is closely allied. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

Carludovica Goebelii. (*Gartenvelt*, viii, 148.) Cyclanthaceæ. *S.* Resembles *C. latifolia* in habit, but grows much taller. (Karlsruhe Hofgarten.)

Cattleya bertheauana. (*R. H.* 1903, 269; *J. H. F.* 1903, 284.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* A garden hybrid between *C. intermedia* and *C. schilleriana*. (*O. Doin*, Dourdan, France.)

Cattleya Crashleyi. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 181; *O. R.* 1903, 307.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. granulosa* and *C. Loddigesii*? (*Stanley, Ashton & Co.*)

Cattleya Duchesnei. (*R. H.* 1903, 510; *G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 330.) *G.* A natural hybrid between *C. Harrisonæ* and *C. bicolor*. (*L'Horticulture Coloniale*, Brussels.)

Cattleya equisita. (*O. R.* 1903, 307; *G. M.* 1903, 615.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. luteola* and *C. Parthenia* var. (*F. Sander & Sons.*)

Cattleya gaskelliana cærulea. (*R. H. B.* 1903, 284.) *G.* Flowers pure white except a bluish spot at the base of the lip. (*Marquis de Wavrin.*)

Cattleya Gigas ashworthiana. (*O. R.* 1903, 216.) *G.* "A large and richly-coloured form." (*E. Ashworth.*)

Cattleya granuglossa. (*O. R.* 1903, 345, f. 51.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *C. granulosa* and *C. amethystoglossa*. (*T. L. Mead*, Oviedo, South Florida.)

Cattleya Katherinae. (*O. R.* 1903, 175.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Warneri* and *C. Schröderæ alba*. (E. V. R. Thayer, South Lancaster, Mass.)

Cattleya labiata carminea. (*R. H. B.* 1903, 321.) G. Flowers pale rose, the lip veined with purple, reddish-brown at the base. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cattleya labiata radiata. (*R. H. B.* 1903, 321.) G. The fine large flowers are carmine, with the lip deep purple at the base. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cattleya Mendelii marcoziana. (*R. H.* 1903, 253.) G. Flower very large. Sepals and petals white, slightly suffused with rose. Lip white on the upper half, yellow, with violet rays in the centre and on the lower half; margin very much crisped. (A. Marcoz, Paris.)

Cattleya Mossiæ Alexandræ. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 419; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 18.) G. Flowers very fine, pure white, with a tinge of pale rose-pink on the front of the lip. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cattleya Peetersi. (*R. H. B.* 1903, 307.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. hardyana* and *C. labiata*. (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.)

Cattleya roehrsiana. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 419; *O. R.* 1903, 213.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Mendelii* and *G. hardyana*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cattleya rubescens. (*R. H. B.* 1903, 47.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. dolosa* and *C. labiata*. (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.)

Cattleya Schröderæ highburiensis. (*O. R.* 1903, 157.) G. Flowers light blush-pink, with some light purple on the lip around the orange-coloured disk. (J. Chamberlain.)

Cattleya Schröderæ leodinensis. (*O. R.* 1903, 146.) G. The flowers are remarkable in having a large crimson blotch on the point of the lip. (Vincke-Dujardin, Bruges.)

Cattleya sylvanus. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 408.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Alexandræ* and *C. labiata*. (R. I. Measures.)

Cattleya Tankervilleæ. (*O. R.* 1903, 307; *G. M.* 1903, 615.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. bicolor* and *C. Rex*. (Stanley, Ashton & Co.)

Cattleya Trianæ var. Memoria-Rodigasi. (*L.* xvii, t. 795.) G. Sepals and petals clear yellow, tinted with rose in places; lip red-cerise, with a brown-purple blotch on the disk. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Cattleya Trianæ var. triumphans. (*L.* xvii, t. 797.) G. Sepals and petals rose-coloured; lip rich purple, with an orange-yellow tube. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.)

Cattleya villenoyensis. (*R. H.* 1903, 491; *J. H. F.* 1903, 650.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Harrisoniæ* and *C. aurca*. (J. Ragot, Villenoy, near Meaux, France.)

Cattleya Warneri alba. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 419; *O. R.* 1903, 286; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 47, f.) S. A very fine pure white form. (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.)

Cephalotaxus Oliveri. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 227, f. 93.) Coniferae. H. An evergreen dioecious shrub resembling the Yew. Leaves linear-oblong, about 1 in. long, close together in 2 ranks, abruptly pointed. Male flowers in stalked globose clusters. Seeds large, drupe-like. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Cereus aurivillus. (*M. K.* 1903, 67.) Cactaceae. S. Stem columnar, erect, rounded at the summit, which bears numberless golden-yellow spines. Ribs 17, straight, scarcely 2 lin. high, deeply notched; tubercles $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. apart, with more than 30 spines, the inner of which are scarcely 3 lin. long and the outer $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long. Andes? [Syn. *C. Linkii*, Hort.]

Ceropegia gemmifera. (*M. K.* 1903, 79.) Asclepiadaceae. S. A tall climbing species with slender terete branches. Leaves few, petiolate, ovate, $\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Flowers solitary or geminate, rather more than 1 in. long, coloured emerald-green, brown, black and yellow. At some stages of the plant's growth short thick axillary buds or branches are developed. These fall off, take root, and grow. West Tropical Africa. (Berlin B. G.) [See *Engler's Jahrbücher*, xxxiii, 328.]

Cespedesia discolor. (*G. W.* 1903, 618, f.) Ochnaceæ. S. A small tree with large coriaceous lanceolate leaves, which are handsomely coloured, especially when young. Flowers yellow, showy, borne in panicles. South America. (W. Bull & Sons.)

Cestrum Smithii. (*G. W.* 1903, 342, t.) Solanaceæ. G. A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. (W. Bull & Sons.) [Distributed about 2 years ago.]

***Chamæcyparis obtusa ericoides.** (*R. H.* 1903, 398; *M. D. G.* 1903, 51.) Coniferae. H. Another name for *Retinispora Sanderi* of gardens.

***Cheilanthes undulata.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 397.) Filices. S. A new species having dark green fronds, 6-8 in. long, on a stipes $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in. long; they are softly pubescent and spread in such a manner as to make the lower pinnae lie horizontally; the rhachis is zigzag except when quite young. Yunnan, China. (Kew.)

Chiococca brachiata var. **acutifolia.** (*I.S.H.T.* iv. t. 149.) Rubiaceæ. G. A woody plant with erect branches. Leaves ovate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in. long, sharply acuminate, shortly stalked. Flowers in axillary panicles shorter than the leaves. Corolla tubular, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lin. long, with 5 short triangular recurved lobes. Brazil. (L. van den Bossche, Tirlemont, Belgium.)

***Chloræa crispa.** (*O. R.* 1903, 133; *Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 410, f.; *G. W.* 1903, 490.) Orchidaceæ. G. Taller than *C. virescens*, with flowers more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam. These are pure white, with many very minute green dots on the side lobes of the lip and base of the petals. Lip fringed and bearing several fringed keels on the disk. Chili. (Kew.)

Chloræa longibracteata. (*B. M. t.* 7909.) G. A terrestrial tuberous-rooted herb 12-18 in. high, with broadly obovate-rotundate somewhat rosulate radical leaves 3-5 in. long, 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, and a thick fleshy stem with spathaceous closely appressed leaves. Flowers about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam., in spikes 4-8 in. long; sepals and petals white, the lateral sepals with green horn-like tips; lip orange-coloured, cordate at the base, crested above. Chili. (Trinity College B. G.)

***Chloræa multiflora.** (*O. R.* 1903, 133.) G. Plant about 1 ft. high.

Flowers less than half the size of those of *C. crispa*, cream-white, with a large green area at the apex of the lateral sepals, a few green dots at the base of the petals and many on the lip. Chili. (Kew.)

***Chrysanthemum grande.** (*B. M. t.* 7886.) Compositæ. H. A stout erect perennial herb 2-3 ft. high. Leaves lyrate-oblong or linear-oblong, 6-8 in. long, coarsely crenate, dilated at the base into lobed spreading auricles. Flower-heads solitary, long-stalked, disciform, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. broad, golden-yellow, flat, with all the florets tubular and bisexual. Algeria. (T. Smith, Newry; J. H. Reeve.) [Syn. *Plagiopus grandiflorus*.]

Clematis erecta grandiflora. (*Lemoine Cat.* 1903, No. 154.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *C. erecta* and *C. angustifolia*. (Lemoine, Nancy.)

***Clerodendron myrmecophila.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 196, 291, f. 118; *Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 294; *B. M. t.* 7887.) Verbenaceæ. S. An erect unbranched or sparingly branched shrub, growing to about 3 ft. high. Leaves large, oblong or lanceolate. Inflorescence a pyramidal panicle, 7-8 in. long, covered with short reddish hairs. Flowers bright orange, with long slender red or crimson stamens. Singapore. (Kew.)

***Clianthus Dampieri tricolor.** (*G. W.* 1903, 409.) Leguminosæ. G. "The standard is white at the base on the outer face, and the usual blotch on the inner face is much paler; keel white except the tip, which is bright scarlet." (Kew.)

Clivia miniata striata. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 266.) Amaryllidaceæ. S. Leaves freely variegated. (L. De Smet-Duvivier, Ghent.)

***Colechicum sieheanum.** (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 408.) Liliaceæ. H. A late autumn-flowering species, producing leaves at the same time as the flowers; the latter are rich reddish-purple. Asia Minor. (Kew.)

Cornus alba var. **coloradensis.** (*M. D. G.* 1903, 39.) Cornaceæ. H. The older branches are more or less brown-red and are strongly arched. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Cornus alba var. *elata*. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 39.) H. A strong-growing erect variety, with the branches green in winter. Leaves about twice as long as broad, not shining on the upper side. Fruits light blue. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Cornus alba var. *elongata*. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 39.) H. Differs from the variety *elata* in having narrower leaves. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Cornus alba** var. *nitida*. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 39.) H. An erect-growing variety, with the branches green in winter. Leaves about twice as long as broad, shining. Fruits milk-white. (L. Späth, Berlin.) [Originally distributed under the name of *C. glabrata*.]

Cornus alternifolia *foliis albo-marginatis*. (*Gfl.* 1903, 48.) H. Leaves blue-green, with a sharply defined broad white margin. (H. A. Hesse, Weener, Germany.)

***Cornus Amomum** var. *undulifolia*. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 48.) H. Differs from the type in having undulate leaves. (L. Späth, Berlin.) [Cultivated as *C. citrina*.]

Cornus arnoldiana. (*Sargent, T. & S.* 79, t. 40.) H. A garden hybrid between *C. candidissima* and *C. Purpusi*. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Cornus gracilis. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 36.) H. Probably a form of *C. paniculata*, with smaller leaves, or a garden hybrid between *C. paniculata* and *C. femina*. (H. A. Hesse, Weener, Germany; L. Späth, Berlin.) [Cultivated as *C. stricta*.]

Cornus pubescens var. *californica*. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 42.) H. Leaves more rounded and fruit-stone smaller than in the type. California. (Syn. *C. californica*, C. A. Mey.)

Coryanthes Cobbii. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 181.) Orchidaceæ. S. "An unspotted form of *C. maculata*; sepals and petals yellowish-white; lip tinged with orange colour." (W. Cobb.)

***Corydalis tomentosa** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 123; *G. W.* 1903, 757, f.) Papaveraceæ. H.? A new species densely covered on the leaves and racemes with soft white hairs. Leaves bipinnate, in a lax radical rosette. Racemes erect, 5-7 in. high, bearing

numerous light yellow flowers about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Corydalis Wilsoni**. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 123; *B. M. t.* 7939.) H.? A new species resembling *C. tomentosa* in habit. The leaves are glabrous, light glaucous-green. Racemes erect, 5-7 in. high, densely-flowered; flowers deep yellow, about 1 in. long. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Corypha australis variegata. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 288.) Palmæ. S. Leaves green, with white markings. (P. Thuysbaert, Meerbeke, Belgium.) [*Livistona australis variegata*.]

Costus Friedrichsenii. (*Gfl.* 1903, 617, t. 1521.) Scitamineæ. S. Stem 6 ft. high or more, with sessile lanceolate acuminate leaves $\frac{3}{4}$ -1½ ft. long, 2-5 in. broad, and very large bright yellow flowers in thick terminal ellipsoid or ovoid spikes. Central America? (Berlin B. G. Cultivated for a long time as *C. comosus*.)

***Cotyledon pulvinata**. (*B. M. t.* 7918.) Crassulaceæ. S. A new species characterized by having a branching habit, scattered leaves, a spiciform raceme, and a clothing of velvety silvery white hairs. The leaves are spatulately obovate or oblong, 2-3 in. long, and the flowers orange-red, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Mexico. (Kew.)

***Crassula decipiens**. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 3.) Crassulaceæ. G. A new species, very distinct, and remarkable in having the leaves densely covered with blunt papillæ. It is a dwarf tufted perennial, with radical fleshy oblong leaves up to 1½ in. long, and terminal 3-branched cymes of very small white flowers. South Africa? (Kew; C. Darrah.)

***Crinum amanteum**. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 345.) Amaryllidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *C. giganteum* and *C. amabile*. (A. Worsley.)

***Crinum Lugardæ**. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 49.) S. A distinct new species, with a small bulb and long narrow leaves, rough along the margins. Scape 4-12 in. high, 2-6-flowered. Perianth-tube $3\frac{1}{4}$ -4 in. long; segments lanceolate, 3-3½ in. long, white, with a rather light pink median stripe. Kwebe Hills, South Central Africa. (Kew.)

***Crocus caspius.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 443, f. 173.) Iridaceæ. H. A handsome large-flowered species blooming in the winter. Flowers white, with a rosy tint, yellow at the throat. Anthers yellow. Stigmas entire. Western and southern shores of the Caspian Sea. (E. A. Bowles; Van Tubergen, Haarlem.)

***Crocus caspius** var. **lilacina.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 358, 443.) H. Flowers rosy-lilac, yellow at the throat. (E. A. Bowles.)

Croton Duvivieri. (*Jard.* 1903, 172; *R. H. B.* 1903, 285, f.) Euphorbiaceæ. S. Leaves narrow, coloured with green, purple, yellow and bronze. (L. De Smet - Duvivier, Ghent.) [*Codiæum.*]

Croton gandavensis. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 266; *Jard.* 1903, 172.) S. Leaves moderately broad, tricoloured. (L. De Smet - Duvivier, Ghent.) [*Codiæum.*]

Croton turnfordiensis. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 436; *G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 428.) S. Stem and petioles yellow, tinted here and there with rose. Leaves rather broad, rich yellow in the centre and deep olive-green on the margin. Said to be a hybrid between *C. variegatus* and *C. Thomsoni*. (T. Rochford & Sons.) [*Codiæum.*]

Cryptophoranthus Lehmanni. (*O. R.* 1903, 303.) Orchidaceæ. G. Distinguished from *C. dayanus* in having rather smaller flowers and the interior of the lateral sepals much less concave. Colombia. (Glasnevin B. G.; Zurich B. G.)

Cryptophoranthus Moorei. (*O. R.* 1903, 304.) G. Leaves broadly elliptic, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, purple on the underside. Flowers about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, dull red-purple lined with darker purple, having the lateral openings about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Tropical America. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Cydonia japonica semperflorens. (*Gfl.* 1903, 48.) Rosaceæ. H. In this form the first flowers appear in the spring, a second lot in late summer, and flowers and fruits are borne on the same plant in autumn. (H. A. Hesse, Weener, Germany.)

Cymbidium lowgrinum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 206; *G. M.* 1903, 219, 235, f.)

Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *C. lowianum* and *C. tigrinum*. (R. I. Measures.)

***Cynorchis kewensis.** (*O. R.* 1903, 219.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *C. lowiana* and *C. purpurata*. (Kew.)

Cypripedium Alexandræ. (*R. H.* 1903, 218.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *C. chamberlainianum* and *C. insigne Wallacii*. (L. Fournier, Marseilles.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium antwerpiense. *Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 288.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. spicerianum* and *C. villosum aureum*. (Janssens & Putzeys, Merxem, Antwerp.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium angustum. (*J. H. F.* 1903, 71.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. barbato-rothschildianum* and *C. lawrenceanum*. (M. Ferrier, Auteuil, France.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium barbato-rothschildianum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 78.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Boxo-villosum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 266.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (Janssens & Putzeys, Merxem, Antwerp.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium calloso-Charlesworthii. (*R. H.* 1903, 101.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (L. Fournier, Marseilles.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium calypsoides. (*O. R.* 1903, 308.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Calypso* and *C. rothschildianum*. (D. O. Drewett.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium chamberlainianoleeanum. (*R. H.* 1903, 218.) S. A garden hybrid between the species and hybrid indicated in the name. (L. Fournier, Marseilles.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Chorltoni. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 230; *O. R.* 1903, 310, as *C. Charltoni*.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Charlesworthii* and *C. harrisianum*. (S. Gratrix.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium crassifolium. (*J. H. F.* 1903, 71.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. javanico-superbiens* and *C. lawrenceanum*. (M. Ferrier, Auteuil, France.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium dellense. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 429.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. lathamianum* and *C. insigne sanderianum*. (Baron Sir H. Schröder.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium fulshawense. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 340; *G. W.* 1903, 966.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Bowallii* and *C. insigne* var. (E. Ashworth.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Gordoni. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 302; *O. R.* 1903, 179.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. chamberlainianum* and *C. oenanthum*. (L. Linden & Co., Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium harri-Exul. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 270.) S. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (R. I. Measures.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium hindeanum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 46, 53, f. 26; *O. R.* 1903, 51.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Godefroyae* and *C. insigne* var. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium illustre. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 108; *O. R.* 1903, 82.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. lathamianum* and *C. nitens* var. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium insigne Poupārtiæ. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 46.) G. "A pretty yellowish flower, finely spotted and tinged with chestnut-brown." (H. A. Tracy.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium lamonteanum. [*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 278.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Calypso* var. and *C. rothschildianum*. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium lawrenceanum var. **ardens.** (*L.* xvii, t. 794.) S. Flowers very brightly coloured. The large upper sepal has the numerous longitudinal veins brown-purple and very pronounced. (L'Horticole Coloniale, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Memoria-Jerninghamæ. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 46.) A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. (F. Wellesley.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Putzeysii. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 46; *R. H. B.* 1903, 47.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. albertianum* and *C. sylhetense* [*insigne* var.]. (Janssens & Putzeys, Merxem, Antwerp.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium rappartianum. (*G. M.* 1903, 723, f.; *G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 214; *O. R.* 1903, 308.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. lathamianum* and *C. Charlesworthii*. (T. M. Crook.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium resplendens. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 126; *O. R.* 1903, 87.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Cleopatra* and *C. lawrenceanum*. (Charlesworth & Co.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium robustum. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 289.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Bowallii* and *C. albertianum*. (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium villexul. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 174; *O. R.* 1903, 115.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. villosum* and *C. Exul*. (R. I. Measures.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Datura colossea aurea. (*G. W.* 1903, 920.) Solanaceæ. G. A garden hybrid with bright golden-yellow flowers. Parentage not recorded. (M. Herb, Naples.)

Deinanthë bifida. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 62.) Saxifragaceæ. H. A rather tall-growing herbaceous plant allied to *Hydrangea*. Leaves usually 4 in a whorl, large, broadly ovate, serrate, sometimes bifid at the apex. Flowers blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in. in diam., or more, unisexual, hermaphrodite and sterile together in the same loose terminal inflorescence. Japan; Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Dendrobium aureum sulphureum. (*O. R.* 1903, 126.) Orchidaceæ. S. Flowers sulphur-yellow, without the usual orange-coloured markings. (J. Cypher.)

Dendrobium clarense. (*O. R.* 1903, 135.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. findlayanum* and *D. signatum*. (Sir F. Wigan.)

Dendrobium crepidatum album. (*O. R.* 1903, 189.) S. A form in which the pedicels and flowers, except the orange-yellow disk of the lip, are pure white. (D. E. Taylor.)

Dendrobium ellerianum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 143.) S. Said to be a natural hybrid of which *D. heterocarpum* is probably one of the parents. (J. Cypher & Sons.) [Apparently a form of *D. aureum*.]

***Dendrobium Madonnæ.** (*B. M.* t. 7900; *G. M.* 1903, 510.) S. A new species very closely allied to *D. Fairfaxii*, but the white nodding flowers, which are 2½ in. broad, have narrower petals and lip. New Guinea. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Dendrobium Salteri. (*O. R.* 1903, 84; *G. M.* 1903, 152.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. splendidissimum grandiflorum* and *D. findlayanum*. (Mrs. Haywood.)

***Dendrobium spathaceum.** (*O. R.* 1903, 176.) S. A small species with slender pseudobulbs. Flowers white, having a short obtuse chin and a 3-lobed lip, with a few greenish hairs on the disk. Sikkim. (Kew.)

Dendrobium Thwaitesiæ. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 174; *Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 203, f.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. splendidissimum grandiflorum* and *D. Wigania*. (R. G. Thwaites.)

Deutzia gracilis multiflora. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 302.) Saxifragaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *D. gracilis* and *D. discolor purpurascens*. (Lemoine, Nancy.)

***Didymoplexis pallens.** (*O. R.* 1903, 227.) Orchidaceæ. S. A saprophyte, with leafless stems about 5 in. high, and small brownish flowers. The pedicels, after fertilization, grow from ½ to 6 in. long or more. India; Perak. (Kew.)

Dieffenbachia Fournieri. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, suppl. May 30, ii.) Araceæ. S. "A beautiful species, with dark green foliage, spotted and splashed with black and white." (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Dipteronia sinensis. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 22; *J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 60, ff. 18, 19.) Sapindaceæ. H. A tree closely allied to *Acer*. Leaves unequally pinnate, with 4-7 pairs of lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate leaflets. Flower polygamous, in terminal panicles. Fruit of 2 divergent carpels, connate at the base, surrounded by a broad membranous wing. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Disa Elwesii. (*O. R.* 1903, 219.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid, probably between *D. kewensis* and *D. Veitchii*. (H. J. Elwes.)

***Dissotis Mahoni.** (*B. M.* t. 7896.) Melastomaceæ. S. A new species, hispidly hairy everywhere except the flowers. Stems prostrate, 6-8 in. long. Leaves opposite, shortly stalked, orbicular or orbicular-ovate, 1-1½ in. long. Flowers solitary on the ends of the branches, rose-purple, 2 in. in diam. Uganda. (Kew.)

***Draba Gilliesii.** (*B. M.* t. 7913; *Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 243, f.) Cruciferae. H. A tufted perennial herb 1-10 in. high, varying a good deal in habit and foliage. Racemes few- or many-flowered, erect; pedicels ¾-1½ in. long, slender, spreading. Flowers ½-¾ in. in diam. or smaller, white. Chili. (A. K. Bulley; Kew.)

***Draba grandiflora.** (*Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 243, f.) H. A small plant with a neat tufted habit, tomentose leaves, and racemes of white flowers. Andes of Ecuador and Peru. (Kew.)

Dracæna Broomfieldi superba. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 245, suppl. April 18, iv, f.; *R. H.* 1903, 224, f. 93.) Liliaceæ. S. Leaves with a deep green centre and broad white margins. Tropical Australia. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Dracæna Eeckhautei robusta. (*Jard.* 1903, 173.) G. A strong-growing form. (L. Eeckhaute.)

Dracæna gracilis. (*J. H. F.* 1902, 692; *W. G.* 1903, 25.) S. A new species with elegant shining green leaves. Madagascar. (Jardin Colonial, Nogent, France.)

Dracæna hookeriana variegata. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 288; *Jard.* 1903, 133.) S. The leaves have cream-coloured margins. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Dracæna Janssensii. (*R. H.* 1903, 203.) S. Leaves large, green, with cream-white margin. (M. Draps-Dom, Laeken, near Brussels.)

***Dracæna kewensis.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 245, f. 109; *R. H.* 1903, 224; *B. T. O.* 1903, 170, f. 16.) G. Leaves dark green, broadly oblong-lanceolate, acute, tapering to a red leaf-stalk half as long as the blade. New Caledonia? (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Dracaena Victoria.** (*R. H. B.* 1903, 40, f.) *S.* A variety of *D. fragrans*, having broad gracefully recurving leaves, wavy at the margins, bright golden-yellow with a central band of bright green. Brazil. (W. Bull & Sons.)

***Drymophloeus mooreanus.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 266; *R. H.* 1903, 225.) *Palmae.* *S.* "An erect-growing Palm, with greyish-green leaves." (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Dyschoriste Hildebrandtii.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 281.) *Acanthaceae.* *S.* A free-flowering shrub, possessing a penetrating odour. Leaves elliptic, 1 in. long, silvery, hairy. Flowers purple-blue, axillary, as long as the leaves. British Central Africa. (Kew.)

Eccremocarpus scaber var. **aurea.** (*G. H.* 1903, 608, f. 85.) *Bignoniaceae.* *H. H.* Flowers bright golden-yellow. (E. Benary, Erfurt.)

Echidnopsis somalensis. (*B. M. t.* 7929.) *Asclepiadaceae.* *S.* A dwarf leafless shrub resembling a small columnar *Cereus*. Stems cylindrical, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in. in diam., 6-8-furrowed, tessellated. Flowers nearly sessile, solitary or 2 or 3 in a cluster, 4-5 lin. in diam., dark purple spotted with yellow. Somaliland. (Cambridge B. G.)

Echinocactus Graessneri. (*M. K.* 1903, 130.) *Cactaceae.* *S.* Stem simple, depressed, rounded above, sunk in at the summit, which bears numberless fine golden-yellow spines. Ribs very numerous (more than 60), straight or somewhat spiral, scarcely 1 lin. high; tubercles with very numerous spines which are 10 lin. long, the outer bright yellow, needle-like, the 5 or 6 middle ones somewhat thicker, and darker yellow. Flowers not described. Brazil. (Von Graessner, junr., Perleberg, Germany.)

Echinopsis albispinosa. (*M. K.* 1903, 154, f.) *Cactaceae.* *S.* A new species with a simple globose stem, deeply sunk in at the summit, which bears dark brown spines. Ribs 10 or 11, with shallow sinuses between the tubercles; the latter bear 11-14 spines varying in length and thickness, at first dark red-brown, afterwards becoming white. Flowers about 8 in. long, white. Native country not definitely known. (Hartmann, Barmbeck, near Hamburg.)

***Enkianthus subsessilis.** (*Sargent, T. & S.* 49, t. 25.) *Ericaceae.* *H.* A bushy shrub 1-10 ft. high, with irregularly whorled erect branches. Leaves elliptic to rhombic-ovate, $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 in. long. Flowers in shortly stalked slender nodding 6-12-flowered racemes, appearing with the leaves. Corolla urceolate, white, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long, with a short 5-lobed recurved limb. Japan. (Arnold Arboretum; M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Epicattleya Lilianæ. (*Jard.* 1903, 384.) *Orchidaceae.* *G.* A garden hybrid between *Cattleya gaskelliana* and *Epidendrum costaricense*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Epidendrum Boundii. (*O. R.* 1903, 175.) *Orchidaceae.* *G.* A garden hybrid between *E. radicans* and *E. Burtoni*. (J. Colman.)

***Epidendrum kewense.** (*O. R.* 1903, 6.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *E. xanthinum* and *E. evectum*. (Kew.)

Eremurus himrob. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 423; lxiv, 27; *R. H.* 1903, 348.) *Liliaceae.* *H.* A garden hybrid between *E. himalaicus* and *E. robustus*. (Van Tubergen, Haarlem.)

Erica gracilis nivalis. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 384.) *Ericaceae.* *G.* An improved white-flowered variety. (Gregory & Evans.)

***Eriostemon affinis.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 307.) *Rutaceae.* *G.* A new species differing from *E. myoporoides* in the more linear less persistent leaves, which are grouped towards the ends of the branches. This plant has been cultivated for a long time under the name of *E. linearifolius*. Australia. (Kew.)

Eucalyptus Bourlieri. (*R. H.* 1903, 327, f. 129.) *Myrtaceae.* *G.* or *H. H.* A hybrid of which *E. Globulus* is one of the parents, and *E. robustus* has been suggested as the other.

Eucalyptus erythronema. (*Jard.* 1903, 359.) *H. H.* or *H.* An ornamental tree about 20 ft. high with narrowly lanceolate usually straight leaves, rarely more than 5 in. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, and 3-6-flowered lateral umbels. The stamens have red filaments rendering the flowers very attractive. Western Australia. (Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., Paris.)

Eucalyptus gomphocornuta. (*R. H.* 1903, 326, f. 128.) *G.* or *H. H.* A hybrid between *E. gomphocephala* and *E. cornuta*.

Eucalyptus rameliana. (*R. H.* 1903, 325, f. 127.) *G.* or *H. H.* A hybrid between *E. botryoides* and *E. rostrata*. [*Syn. E. Trabuti*.]

***Eucomis Jacquinii.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 1.) Liliaceæ. *G.* A new name for the plant figured as *E. nana* in *Jacquin's Hort. Schœnbrünn*, i. t. 92. It differs from the true *E. nana* in having shorter and broader leaves, which do not taper so much to the base, and in the inflorescence being destitute of purple. South Africa.

Eulophia Coleæ. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, suppl. May 30, ii; *G. M.* 1903, 396.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* A slender-growing species, with fleshy *Alse*-like leaves and erect straight spikes of small pendent flowers, having greenish sepals and petals and a white lip. Somaliland. (Miss E. Cole.)

Euonymus patens. (*Sargent, T. & S.* 127, t. 64.) Celastraceæ. *H.* A new species allied to *E. japonicus*, but it has a spreading habit, acute crenately serrulate not coriaceous leaves, and a more spreading inflorescence. It has been cultivated in American gardens under the incorrect name of *E. sieboldianus*. China? (Arnold Arboretum.)

Euphorbia obesa. (*B. M.* t. 7888.) Euphorbiaceæ. *S.* A new species most nearly allied to *E. meloformis*. Plant 5 in. high, obovoid-oblong, 8-ribbed, crossed with bands of innumerable pale purple striæ; ribs vertical, straight, closely covered with minute brown tubercles in a single series. Involucres solitary on the tubercles at the crown of the plant, each with 5 minute lobes and 5 alternating glands 3 times as large as the lobes. South Africa. (Kew.)

Euphorbia Phillipsiæ. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 370.) *S.* A distinct new species "of dwarf habit, with succulent ribbed stems, beset with closely placed pairs of long straight spines" and minute leaves. Flowers very small, yellow, in axillary sessile clusters. British Somaliland. (Cambridge B. G.)

Exochorda Alberti grandiflora. (*R. H.* 1903, 19 (*in note*), 65, f. 27.)

Rosaceæ. *H.* A garden hybrid between *E. Alberti* and *E. grandiflora*. (*F. Morel*, Lyons; *Lemoine*, Nancy.) [*Syn. E. Alberti macrantha*; *R. H.* 1903, 18, f. 5.]

***Ficus Barteri.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 354.) Urticaceæ. *S.* A handsome new species distinguished by its very long narrow acute leaves. It is a shrub or small tree, 6-25 ft. high, quite glabrous, bearing orange-coloured edible fruits. West Tropical Africa. (Kew.)

Ficus Duvivieri. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 266; *Jard.* 1903, 172.) *G.* Said to be a form of *F. elastica*, having much thinner leaves and being more tender. (*L. De Smet-Duvivier*, Ghent.)

***Forsythia europæa.** (*M. D. G.* 1903, 113.) Oleaceæ. *H.* Differs from *F. suspensa* in having firmer somewhat leathery entire long-acuminate and narrower leaves, attenuated to the shorter petiole, and a longer beaked capsule. The leaves are about half as large as those of *F. viridissima*. Albania. (*O. Frœbel*, Zurich.)

Francoa ramosa hybrida. (*Gartenwelt*, vii, 230, f.) Saxifragaceæ. *H. H.* A robust plant with pure white flowers larger than in the type. (*H. Kohlmannslehner*, Britz, Berlin.)

***Funkia longipes.** (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 297.) Liliaceæ. *H.* Closely allied to *F. lancifolia*, differing in having broader leaves, with the blade decurrent along the petiole. Japan? (Kew.)

***Galega Hartlandi.** (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 441, f.) Leguminosæ. *H.* A plant of garden origin, having the young foliage variegated. Flowers blue and white. No seeds are produced. (*W. B. Hartland*.) [*G. patula*, Stev.]

***Gerardia hybrida.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 187.) Scrophulariaceæ. *H.* Said to be a hybrid between *Pentstemon campanulatus* and *Gerardia tenuifolia*, but really only a form of the *Pentstemon* named. (Giessen B. G.)

***Gesneria Reginæ.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 266; *Jard.* 1903, 172.) Gesneraceæ. *S.* Leaves green and velvety, with white midrib and main veins. Flowers bluish-purple. (*L. De Smet-Duvivier*, Ghent.)

- Gloriosa rothschildiana.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 322, f. 125.) Liliaceæ. S. A handsome new species belonging to the climbing section of the genus. The flowers are bright crimson, with a dark purple mark at the base of the segments, which are oblong-lanceolate and more than 3 in. long. Uganda. (Hon. W. Rothschild.)
- Grisebachia compacta.** (*Jard.* 1903, 173, f. 113.) Palmæ. G. A robust compact-growing plant resembling in habit *Jubæa spectabilis*. Leaves pinnate, broad and very short, with arched petioles. Native country not stated.
- Hedera sevellana.** *Gartenwelt*, vii, 224.) Araliaceæ. H. A provisional name given to a fine ivy, with very large 3-5-lobed leaves, very common in the gardens and parks of Sevilla.
- Helianthemum lunulatum.** (*G. M.* 1903, 641.) Cistaceæ. H. A late-flowering species, close-growing in habit, forming a little bush about 6 in. high. Leaves greyish. Flowers bright yellow, about 1 in. in diam. Alpes of Piedmont. (S. Arnott.)
- *Helichrysum Gulielmi var. Meyeri.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 4, f. 1.) Compositæ. G. Chiefly differs from the type in the looser arrangement of the flower heads. German East Africa. (W. E. Gumbleton.)
- Helichrysum Volkensii.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 169, f. 50.) G. A shrubby plant with the stems and branches covered with white shaggy hairs. Upper leaves linear, ascending, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 lin. broad. Flower-heads in groups of 3, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, 1 in. broad; bracts lanceolate, the outer bright rose, the inner whitish and longer. German East Africa. (W. E. Gumbleton.)
- Hemerocallis Baroni.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 122.) Liliaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *H. Thunbergii* and *H. citrina*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)
- Hemerocallis elmensis.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 122.) H. A garden hybrid between *H. minor* and *H. citrina*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)
- Hemerocallis hippeastroides.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 122.) A garden hybrid between *H. minor crocea* and *H. Thunbergii*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)
- Hemerocallis Muelleri.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 122.) H. A garden hybrid between *H. Thunbergii* and *H. citrina*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)
- Hemerocallis ochroleuca.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 122.) H. A garden hybrid between *H. Thunbergii* and *H. citrina*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)
- Hemerocallis vomerensis.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 122.) H. A garden hybrid between *H. Thunbergii* and *H. minor crocea*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)
- Hippeastrum iguapense.** (*W. G.* 1903, 281, t. 3.) Amaryllidaceæ. S. Bulb small, ovate. Leaves lanceolate, 6-8½ in. long, about 2½ in. broad, dark green. Scape about 6 in. high, bearing several nodding small flowers, which are white, with the upper segments red or lilac-striped. South Brazil. (Vienna B. G.)
- Huernia concinna.** (*B. M.* t. 7905.) Asclepiadaceæ. S. This is the correct name for the plant called *H. macrocarpa* in the list of 1895.
- *Hyacinthus azureus robustus.** (*G. W.* 1903, 409.) Liliaceæ. H. Flowers half as large again as those of the type. (Kew.)
- *Hymenocallis Ernstii.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 366.) Amaryllidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *H. filamentosa* and *H. moritziana*. (A. Worsley.)
- Hymenocallis speciosa angustifolia.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 116.) S. "A very stiff narrow-leaved form." (A. Worsley.)
- Ilex Pernyi.** (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 59.) Aquifoliaceæ. H. "A very dense-growing species, furnished with small closely set leaves 1 in. long by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, and rigidly spinous. The berries are red, and freely produced." Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)
- Impatiens Balfourii.** (*B. M.* t. 7878.) Geraniaceæ. H. H. A new species having alternate leaves with minute recurved teeth, and short racemes of large flowers, which are white, suffused with bright rose, pale yellow on the basal lobes of the wings, and have a large horn-like curved spur. North Western Himalaya. (Edinburgh B. G.)

****Impatiens falcifer*. (B. M. t. 7923.)**

H. H. A new species. Plant weak, usually decumbent, annual. Leaves alternate, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, 1-4 in. long, serrate. Peduncles axillary, rather short, usually 1-flowered. Flowers ringent, 1-1½ in. long, golden-yellow, spotted with blood-red on the standard, on the side lobes of the lip, and on the slender spur. Sikkim Himalaya. (Kew.)

****Impatiens Oliveri*. (G. C. 1903, xxxiv, 178.)** G. Probably the largest-flowered species of the genus. The flowers are of the same form as those of *I. Sultani*, but 2½ in. across, clear blush-pink paling to white in the centre; spur 2 in. long, white. Uganda. (Kew.) [Syn. *I. Thomsoni*, Oliver, not of Hook. f.]

***Inula glandulosa fimbriata*. (G. C. 1903, xxxiv, 27; G. M. 1903, 625, f.)** Compositæ. H. A form in which the ray-florets are divided and fringed. (Lord Aldenham.)

***Inula racemosa*. (J. R. H. S. xxviii, 63.)** H. A robust herb reaching 5 ft. in height. Leaves ovate, amplexicaul, with a whitish velvety tomentum beneath. Flower-heads yellow, 2½-3 in. in diam. Himalaya; Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

****Ipomœa Mahoni*. (G. C. 1903, xxxiii, 257.)** Convolvulaceæ. S. A new species with an erect shrubby habit. Leaves oblong, 1½ in. long, 1 in. broad, obtuse at both ends, entire; petioles ¾ in. long. Flowers deep reddish-purple in the corolla-tube, gradually getting paler on the midribs upwards; limb mostly white or slightly suffused with pink, over 3 in. in diam. Uganda. (Kew.)

***Iris Collettii*. (B. M. t. 7889.)** Iridacæ. A new name for the plant cultivated as *I. nepalensis* var. *Letha*, referred to in the list of 1892.

****Iris gracilipes*. (B. M. t. 7926.)** H. H. A tufted slender herb 6-12 in. high, with a slender branching root-stock. Leaves narrow, thin, very acute, 6-12 in. long. Scapes about as long as the leaves, 2- or 3-flowered. Flowers purple or lilac, about 2 in. in diam.; falls oblong, notched at the tip, recurved, yellow-crested; standards smaller. Japan. (Kew; Cambridge B. G.)

***Iris purpureo-persica*. (G. C. 1903, xxxiii, 211, f. 87.)** H. A garden hybrid between *I. persica* and its variety *purpurea*. (Miss Willmott.)

***Iris spuria foliis variegatis*. (G. C. 1903, xxxiii, 269; Gard. 1903, lxiii, 290.)** H. Leaves almost entirely yellow. (Barr & Sons.)

***Iris Talischi*. (B. T. O. 1901, 328; Jard. 1903, 16; W. G. 1903, 119.)** H. A species belonging to the section *Pogoniris*, having a strongly branched rhizome, falcate broad short and obtuse leaves, and a branched inflorescence of 20-30 pale yellow flowers. Persia.

***Isoloma erianthum*. (B. M. t. 7907.)** Gesneraceæ. S. A handsome robust erect plant 2-4 ft. high, with underground scaly rhizomes, and thick stems and leaves clothed with soft fulvous hairs. Leaves opposite, ovate-lanceolate, including the long petioles 4-6 in. long. Flowers clustered at the axils of the upper leaves, orange-red or cinnabar, velvety, 1½-2 in. long, pendulous on pedicels of about the same length. Colombia. (Cambridge B. G.)

****Itea ilicifolia*. (G. C. 1903, xxxiv, 375, f. 152; J. R. H. S. xxviii, 62, f. 22; G. W. 1903, 779.)** Saxifragaceæ. H. An evergreen shrub with leaves resembling those of the holly. Flowers small, white, in a somewhat dense terminal raceme 4-12 in. long. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.) [This has been growing in Lincolnshire, in the open, for about 14 years. See G. C. 1903, xxxiv, 405.]

***Jasminum multipartitum*. (I. S. H. T. iv. t. 134.)** Oleaceæ. G. An erect bushy plant attaining a height of 10 ft. Leaves simple, ovate-lanceolate, 1½-1¾ in. long, acute. Flowers solitary, terminating the stem and short lateral branches, fragrant, white? Corolla-tube 1¼-1½ in. long; limb of 6-11 long ovate-elliptic to linear-oblong acute lobes. South Africa. (L. van den Bossche, Tirlmont, Belgium.)

****Jasminum primulinum*. (G. C. 1903, xxxiii, 173, 197, f. 83; Gard. 1903, lxiii, 274; G. M. 1903, 163, f.)** Oleaceæ. H. or H. H. Closely allied to *J. nudiflorum*, but the rich yellow semi-double flowers are 1½ in. across; it flowers twice in the year and is an evergreen. Yunnan, China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Juglans stenocarpa. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 117.) Juglandaceæ. H. Most nearly allied to *J. mandschurica*, but differs in having narrower more coarsely toothed lateral leaflets and a larger terminal one. The nut is also much narrower. Amur. (Regel & Kesselring, St. Petersburg; Arnold Arboretum.)

Kalanchoe Elizæ. (*M. K.* 1903, 69.) Crassulaceæ. G. A new species remarkable for having an almost 2-lipped corolla-limb. Stem simple, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. Leaves oblong, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, entire. Flowers red, in axillary thyrsoid panicles. Corolla-tube 10 lin. long; lobes of the limb linear, acute, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Tropical Africa. (Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola.)

***Kalanchoe felthamensis.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 301; *G. W.* 597, 605, f.) G. A garden hybrid between *K. flammæa* and *K. Kirkii*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Kniphofia erecta. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 154, 237.) Liliaceæ. H. H. Apparently only a form of *K. aloides* in which the flowers are sometimes turned upwards. (W. E. Gumbleton.)

Kolkwitzia amabilis. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 82.) Caprifoliaceæ. H. A shrub closely allied to *Lonicera*. Its flowers are at present unknown, but they are apparently small and are borne in clusters at the ends of short lateral branchlets. The ripe fruits and their stalks are densely covered with long brown spreading bristles. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Lælia crispabrosa. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 64.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *L. crispa* and *L. tenebrosa*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Lælio-cattleya bievreana. (*O. R.* 1903, 150; *R. H. B.* 1903, 104.) Orchidaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia crispa* and *Cattleya Rex*. (King of the Belgians.)

Lælio-cattleya Catherinæ. (*O. R.* 1903, 212.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælio-cattleya schilleriana* and *Lælia longipes*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Lælio-cattleya Celestinæ. (*R. H.* 1903, 218.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya* [*Lælio-cattleya*] *elegans* and *Lælia tenebrosa*. (L. Fournier, Marseilles.)

Lælio-cattleya fanyauana. (*O. R.* 1903, 146.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia tenebrosa* and *Cattleya Trianae*. (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.)

Lælio-cattleya Kerchovæ. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 267; *O. R.* 1903, 149.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia anceps alba* and *Cattleya Trianae alba*. (A. A. Peeters, Brussels; Marquis de Wavrin, Ronsele, Belgium.)

Lælio-cattleya novissima. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 78; *O. R.* 1903, 53.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia anceps* and *Cattleya gaskelliana*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Lælio-cattleya Pommeryæ. (*J. H. F.* 1903, 604.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Mossiæ imperialis* and *Lælia elegans Fournieri*. (C. Béraneck, Paris.)

Lælio-cattleya Thiebautiæ. (*R. H.* 1903, 463; *J. H. F.* 1903, 591.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lælia elegans Turneri* and *Cattleya Mossiæ*. (C. Béraneck, Paris.)

Larix leptolepis var. *dumosa* and var. *Ganghoferi*. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 94.) Coniferae. H. Forms differing in habit from the type. (Diedorf Experiment Garden, Germany.)

Leitneria floridana. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 117.) Leitneriaceæ. H. A sparingly branched diœcious tree about 20 ft. high. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate to lanceolate, 4–6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, long-stalked, more or less pilose beneath. Flowers in catkins resembling those of some willows, appearing before the leaves. Southern United States. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Leptocarpus rivularis. (*I. S. H. T.* iv. t. 129.) Compositæ. G. or H. H. A subshrubby plant allied to *Helianthus*. Leaves alternate or sometimes opposite, petiolate, ovate, about 2 in. long, toothed, scabrid. Flower-heads yellow, about 1 in. in diam. Chili. (L. van den Bossche, Tirlemont, Belgium.)

Lilium auratum var. *Tashiroi*. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 296.) Liliaceæ. H. "A dwarf large-flowered form." (R. Wallace & Co.)

Lilium chalcido-Hansonii. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 110.) H. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (C. B. Powell.)

Lilium Jankæ. (*G. W.* 1903, 603, 605, f.) *H.* A dwarf species allied to *L. chalcedonicum*. Leaves lanceolate. Flowers drooping, with reflexed golden-yellow segments, having a few black specks just above the claw. Carniolia. (*Kew.*)

Lilium Kelloggii. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 422; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 16, f.) *H.* Intermediate between *L. pardalinum* and *L. rubescens*. The flower is like that of the former species in shape, warm rosy purple on the upper half of the segments, lighter in the centre and freely dotted with rich purple. California. (*Barr & Sons.*)

Lilium speciosum magnificum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 260; *G. M.* 1903, 671.) *H.* "An extra fine variety." (*R. Wallace & Co.*)

***Linospadix Leopoldi.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, suppl. April 25, f. 106; *Jard.* 1903, 133; *R. H.* 1903, 226.) *Palmæ.* S. Resembles a *Geonoma* in habit. Leaves large, irregularly pinnate. Pacific Islands. (*F. Sander & Sons.*)

***Liriodendron chinensis.** *Sargent, T. & S.*, 103, t. 52.) *Magnoliaceæ.* *H.* Formerly regarded as a variety of *L. tulipifera*, but its flowers are not more than half as large, the petals are narrower, and the fruit-cone is narrow and more elongated. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

***Lissochilus purpuratus.** (*B. M.* t. 7921.) *Orchidaceæ.* S. A terrestrial tuberous herb with lanceolate plicate acute leaves 1-2 ft. long and up to 2 in. broad in the middle. Scapes erect, 2-4½ ft. long, with the flowering part 9-15 in. long. Flowers rose and purple, about 1½ in. in diameter. Sepals and petals narrowly oblong, wavy. Labellum 3-lobed, the intermediate lobe ovate-oblong, with 3 crested dark purple longitudinal ridges. Spur short. Tropical Africa. (*Kew.*)

Lobelia Cavanillesi lutea. (*Gfl.* 1903, 577.) *Campanulaceæ.* G. A yellow-flowered variety. (*Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.*)

***Lomatia pinnatifolia.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 424.) *Proteaceæ.* G. A garden name for *L. ferruginea*.

***Lonicera etrusca superba.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 281.) *Caprifoliaceæ.* *H.* Very much superior to the type. The

long growths produce axillary clusters of yellow flowers for as much as 8 ft. of their length from the terminal head. (*Kew.*) [*Syns.* *L. gigantea*, *L. gigantea superba*, *Caprifolium giganteum*, *L. Charlotti.*]

Lonicera tragophylla. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 63, f. 24; *Sargent, T. & S.* 91, t. 46.) *H.* A twining shrub with ovate-oblong to broadly lanceolate leaves 4 in. long, 1½ in. broad, those of the uppermost 2 pairs connate, together suborbicular. Flowers 10-12 in a terminal head, tubular, 2½ in. long, bright golden-yellow at first, becoming reddish later. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons.*)

Luisia teres. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 17.) *Orchidaceæ.* G. Resembles in habit *Vanda teres*. Flowers 3 or 4, ½ in. long, in a short erect axillary spike. Sepals and petals greenish, with purplish lines along the keels at the back. Lip bilobed, dark purple. When mature, the sepals, petals, and front of the lip close over the column. Japan. (*Hon. N. C. Rothschild.*)

Lupinus arboreus × **Colvillei.** (*Gfl.* 1903, 47.) *Leguminosæ.* *H.* A garden hybrid. (*H. A. Hesse, Weener, Germany.*)

Lycaste eisgrubensis. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 146.) *Orchidaceæ.* G. A natural hybrid between *L. Skinneri* and *L. lasioglossa*. (*F. Sander & Sons.*)

Lycaste pourbaixiana. (*R. H.* 1903, 214; *Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 288.) G. A garden hybrid between *L. Skinneri superba* and *L. Deppei*. (*E. Pourbaix, Aymond, Mons, Belgium.*)

***Lychnis yunnanensis.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 161.) *Caryophyllaceæ.* *H.* A new species nearly allied to *L. Flos-cuculi*. It is a perennial many-stemmed herb, 4-7 in. high. Leaves lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, ¾-1½ in. long. Flowers white, with usually bilobed petals much longer than the calyx. Yunnan, China. (*Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.*)

***Lysichiton camtschatcense.** (*G. W.* 1903, 409; *B. M.* t. 7937.) *Araceæ.* G. or *H.* A stout marsh-herb with a creeping rootstock. Leaves erect, oblong-ovate or lanceolate, 1-2½ ft. long, sessile or with a short stout petiole. Peduncle shorter than the leaves, stout. Spathe 4-6 in. long, erect, deeply boat-shaped, elliptic,

acuminate, membranous, pale yellow. North East Asia; North West America. (Kew.)

**Lysimachia crispidens*. (*B. M. t.* 7919; *Gard.* 1903, lxi, 389, f.; *Jard.* 1903, 377.) Primulaceæ. H. A pretty very floriferous perennial herb, quite glabrous, 5-6 in. high, sometimes subscapose with numerous slender scapes, sometimes with a branched stem bearing true leaves. Leaves rather thick, crisply toothed, obovate to spatulate, the radical ones rosulate, 1-3 in. long, the cauline usually smaller and bract-like. Flowers numerous, in a terminal bracteate raceme, rose-pink, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diam., on long slender pedicels. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

**Lysimachia Henryi*. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 187; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 269, f.) H. A perennial with prostrate interlacing reddish stems, which root at the nodes and form cushion-like tufts a yard across and 4 in. high. Leaves oblong, 2-3 in. long, dark green. Flowers campanulate, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, bright yellow, in dense heads. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

**Lysimachia stenosepala*. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 269.) H. "A free-growing plant, producing numerous white flowers in long racemes." Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

**Macfadyena dentata*. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 424.) Bignoniaceæ. G. or H. The correct name for the plant known in gardens as *Bignonia Fraseri*.

**Magnolia Delavayi*. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 59.) Magnoliaceæ. H. An evergreen species with pure white egg-shaped flowers of great substance. Yunnan, China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Magnolia grandiflora var. *praver-tiana*. (*Gfl.* 1903, 139.) H. Distinguished by its somewhat stubby pyramidal habit, strongly undulated leaves, and bright red fruits. (Montpellier B. G.)

Malus Sargentii. (*Sargent, T. & S.* 71, t. 36.) Rosaceæ. H. A low much-branched shrub, with rigid branches and short often spinescent branchlets. Leaves slenderly stalked, ovate to elliptic- or ovate-oblong, 2-3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, serrate. Flowers pure white, 1 in. in diam., in 5- or 6-flowered fascicles. Fruits red, sub-globose, scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam. Japan. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Malvastrum capense var. *Linde-muthii*. (*Gartenwelt*, vii, 612.) Malvaceæ. G. A plant with 3-lobed yellow-variegated leaves, and small rose-red violet-shaded flowers, procured by grafting *M. capense* on *Abutilon Thompsoni*. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Mammillaria Mundtii. (*M. K.* 1903, 141, f.) Cactaceæ. G. A small plant with globose stem. Tubercles conical, 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long, with 10-12 outer spines up to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long, and 2 middle longer and stouter ones. Flowers numerous, produced near the summit, slender, 10 lin. long, the outer segments brown-red with rose coloured margin, and the inner deep carmine, lanceolate, acute. Native country not stated. (W. Mundt, Pankow, Germany.)

Marattia stanleyana. (*R. H.* 1903, 227; *Jard.* 1903, 172.) Filices. S. Resembles *M. fraxinea*. Fronds large with a stout petiole swollen at the base, striped with white, and covered with a brown-red pubescence. Congo. (F. Lambeau, Brussels.)

Masdevallia macrura maxima. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 348.) Orchidaceæ. G. A fine variety, the flowers being larger and much darker in colour than in the type. Colombia. (Hon. W. Rothschild.)

Masdevallia veitchiano-wageneriana. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 239; *G. W.* 1903, 347.) G. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Masdevallia xipheres (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 239; *G. W.* 1903, 347.) G. Allied to *M. muscosa*. Flower small, purple, on tall slender stems. Colombia. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Maxillaria funerea. (*O. R.* 1903, 232.) Orchidaceæ. G. Pseudobulbs oblong, channelled, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, monophyllous. Leaves oblong, 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Flowers 4 lin. long, with broad purple-brown sepals and petals, and a darker shining lip, having a broad crest. Brazil. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Maxillaria pulla. (*O. R.* 1903, 328.) G. A small plant with globose slightly compressed pseudobulbs about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, each having a single lanceolate petiolate leaf 5-9 in. long. Scapes slender, 2-4 in. long. Flower straw-yellow, striped with red-brown; sepals about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; lip nearly entire. Colombia. (Glasnevin B. G.)

**Megaclinium platyrhachis*. (*O. R.* 1903, 284; *B. M. t.* 7946.) Orchidaceæ. S. Pseudobulbs oblong, hexangular, 2-2½ in. long, 7-9 lin. broad, diphyllous. Leaves oblong, 3-4 in. long. Rhachis of the inflorescence 10-16 lin. broad, up to 10 in. long, light yellowish-green, with many whitish and dusky brown dots, bearing about 50 flowers each side. Flowers greenish, dotted and speckled with dark brown; petals falcate-lanceolate; lip fimbriate at the base. British Central Africa. (Kew.)

**Meryta Sinclairii*. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 422, f.) Araliaceæ. G. or H. H. A robust branched dioecious tree, 12-25 ft. high. Leaves 9-20 in. long, 4-10 in. broad, thick, bright green. Flowers (male) dull greenish-white, in a large terminal panicle. New Zealand. (Kew.)

**Mesembryanthemum mirabile*. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 131.) Ficoideæ. G. A densely tufted plant about 1 in. high. Leaves subcylindric, 6-13 lin. long, 2-3 lin. broad, densely covered with glittering papillæ, and bearing a tuft of dark-brown rigid bristles at the apex. Flowers sessile, white; petals 10 lin. long, 1½ lin. broad, 2-3-seriate. South Africa. (Kew.)

Miltonia vexillaria hindeana. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 18.) Orchidaceæ. S. Flowers white except a faint tinge of purple on the sepals and in the centre. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Mimosa Spegazzinii glauca. (*W. G.* 1903, 17.) Leguminosæ. G. Leaves glaucous. Flowers whitish. (M. Herb, Naples.)

Morrenia brachystephana. (*W. G.* 1903, 19, f. 6.) Asclepiadaceæ. G. A tall climbing plant with ovate acuminate leaves, hastate or cordate at the base, and loose axillary cymes of small pure white star-shaped flowers, which have the odour of Vanilla. Argentina. (M. Herb, Naples.)

Neillia sinensis. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 61.) Rosaceæ. H. A bush about 4 ft. high, with elegant ovate-acuminate leaves 2½ in. long, 1½ in. broad, irregularly serrate, petiolate. Inflorescence a many-flowered simple raceme 3-4 in. long. Flowers rosy-pink, about ½ in. long, resembling those of *Ribes sanguineum*. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Nepenthes Allottii. (*J. H. F.* 1903, 648; *R. H.* 1903, 511, as *N. Alloti*.) Nepenthaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *N. northiana* and *N. Curtisii*. (E. Fournier, Neuilly, France.)

Nepenthes Fournieri, *N. Gautieri*, *N. Mercieri*, and *N. Simonei*. (*J. H. F.* 1903, 589, 590; *Jard.* 1903, 327.) S. Garden hybrids between *N. northiana* and *N. mixta*. (E. Fournier, Neuilly, France.)

Nepenthes picturata. (*G. M.* 1903, 670, 677, f.) S. A garden hybrid between *N. mixta* and *N. dicksoniana*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Nephrolepis cordifolia crispato-congesta. (*G. W.* 1903, 617; *G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 382, as *N. congesta*.) Filices. S. Fronds 3-6 in. long, scarcely more than ½ in. broad, with the divisions twisted and curled, forming a dense mass. (H. B. May.)

Nephrolepis Fosteri. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 64; *G. W.* 1903, 656; *G. M.* 1903, 510.) S. A plant of garden origin, belonging to the *N. exaltata* group. Fronds 18-36 in. long, 6-8 in. broad; the pinnae, except a few at the base, are much divided. (J. Hill & Son.)

Nephrolepis Hestoni. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 384.) S. Raised from spores of *N. ensifolia*. It is intermediate between that species and *N. rufescens*, having narrower deeply lobed and rather long pinnae. (Craig, Harrison & Craig.)

Nephrolepis Mayi. (*G. M.* 1903, 688, 705, f.) S. Fronds tall, rather erect, deep green; pinnae close together, much undulated and twisted. Raised from spores of *N. rufescens*. (H. B. May.)

Nephrolepis Westoni. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 309, 383; *G. M.* 1903, 741.) S. A variety of *N. ensifolia* in which the pinnae, except those at the end of the frond, are crested. (Craig, Harrison & Craig.)

Nicotiana forgetiana. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 256; *R. H.* 1903, 263, as *N. Forgeti*.) Solanaceæ. H. H. Flowers red or deep rose, similar to those of *N. alata* in shape but smaller. Brazil. (Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., Paris.)

Nicotiana rubra. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, suppl. May 30, ii.) *H. H.* Similar to *N. Sanderae*, but the flowers are deep red. (*F. Sander & Sons.*)

Nicotiana Sanderae. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 256, t.; *R. H.* 1903, 396, as *N. sandariana.*) *H. H.* A garden hybrid between *N. affinis* [*alata*] and *N. forgetiana*. (*F. Sander & Sons.*)

Nidularium medio-pictum. (*R. H.* 1903, 227; *Jard.* 1903, 172.) Bromeliaceæ. *S.* Leaves with dark blotches on a green ground, and with broad white bands lined with green in the centre. Brazil. (*A. de Smet, Ghent.*) [*Karatas.*]

Nymphæa micheliana. (*B. T. O.* 1903, 90.) Nymphæaceæ. *S.* A garden hybrid of which *N. Lotus* is a parent. (*Bruant, Poitiers.*)

Nymphæa mooriana. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 36.) *G.* Flowers yellow. Australia. (*L. de Rothschild.*)

Odontoglossum amœnum. (*O. R.* 1903, 183.) Orchidaceæ. *G.* A garden hybrid between *O. Pescatorei* and *O. sceptrum*. (*J. Hye, Ghent.*)

Odontoglossum beardwoodiense. (*O. R.* 1903, 121.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *O. Pescatorei* and a variety of *O. elegans*. (*J. Rutherford.*)

Odontoglossum Bradshawiæ. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 78, 82, f. 35; *O. R.* 1903, 58; *J. of H.* 1903, xlvii, 113, f.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *O. harryanum* and *O. andersonianum*. (*J. Bradshaw.*)

Odontoglossum crispum colmanianum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, suppl. May 30, i.) *G.* A very fine variety, having the flowers heavily blotched with reddish-purple. (*J. Colman.*)

Odontoglossum crispum Cooksoniæ. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 108, f. 47; *J. of H.* 1903, xlvii, 157, f.) *G.* Said to be the finest blotched *Odontoglossum* known. The flowers are 4 in. across, with broad fringed segments, tinged with purple on the back and heavily blotched with purple-red on a pure white ground in front. (*N. C. Cookson.*)

Odontoglossum crispum Elainii. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 340.) *G.* Flowers not large, but well-formed and finely spotted. (*N. C. Cookson.*)

Odontoglossum crispum grairianum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 407, f. 157, suppl. May 30, i; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 67, f.) *G.* "The greater part of the sepals and petals is coloured a glowing yellowish-rose, the margins only being white, with a few fine whitish lines running into the colour." (*N. C. Cookson.*)

Odontoglossum crispum marienfeldiense. (*Gfl.* 1903, 561, t. 1520.) *G.* The broad sepals and petals are deeply coloured with rose to violet outside, and delicately rose-coloured inside, with a dark chestnut-brown blotch in the middle of each. (*O. Beyrodt, Marienfelde, Berlin.*)

Odontoglossum merificum. (*O. R.* 1903, 183.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *O. crispum* and *O. sceptrum*. (*Ch. Vuylsteke, Loochristy, Ghent.*)

Odontoglossum triumphans Bischoffsheimiæ. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 228.) *G.* A distinct and showy variety, remarkable in having the sepals almost entirely bright reddish-chestnut. The petals are bright yellow, with some reddish markings, and the lip pure white, with a yellow crest and a reddish band in front. (*H. L. Bischoffsheim.*)

Odontoglossum triumphans crawshayanum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 239; *G. M.* 1903, 249.) *G.* "Flowers very large, rich yellow, heavily barred with dark brown." (*De B. Crawshay.*)

Odontoglossum triumphans grande. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 223.) *G.* "A fine richly coloured variety." (*J. Robson.*)

Odontoglossum waltoniense. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 46, 51, f. 25; *O. R.* 1903, 49, f. 14.) *G.* A garden hybrid between *O. crispum* and *O. polyxanthum*. (*W. Thompson.*)

***Oldenburgia Arbuscula.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 178; 1904, xxxv, 9, f. 4; *B. M.* t. 7942.) Compositæ. *G.* A very robust shrubby plant 3-6 ft. high, with a thick unbranched stem. Leaves obovate or oblong, 6-18 in. long, stiff, coriaceous, crowded, the younger covered with a dense white wool, which soon disappears from the upper surface. Flower-heads very large (often a foot across), purple and white. South Africa. (*Kew.*)

Oncidium platybulbon. (*Gfl.* 1903, 449, t. 1518, f. 1.) Orchidaceæ. *G.* Pseudobulbs ovate-oblong, compressed. Leaves oblong, about 6 in. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad. Panicle about 4 in. long on a peduncle 2 in. long, few-branched. Flowers rather crowded, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. in diam., with obovate-oblong olive-yellow sepals and petals and a yellow lip. Brazil. (St. Petersburg B. G.)

***Opuntia cantabrigiensis.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 98, f. 42.) Cactaceæ. *H.* This is the name given to the plant called *O. Engelmanni* in *G. C.* 1901, xxx, 409, f. 123, under which name it has been cultivated for many years. It differs chiefly from the true *O. Engelmanni* in having whitish spines and a broadly obconical ovary. Native country unknown. (Cambridge B. G.)

Ostrya japonica. (*Späth Cat.* 113, 102; *Gfl.* 1903, 556.) Cupuliferæ. *H.* Differs from *O. virginica* in its bark, and in having thinner leaves and smaller heads of fruit. Japan. (L. Späth, Berlin.) [See *Garden and Forest*, 1893, 383, f. 58.]

Pandanus Butoyei. (*Gartenvelt*, vii, 612.) Pandanaceæ. *S.* A beautiful decorative plant, having robust rather broad leaves, with claw-shaped prickles on the margins and on the underside of the midrib. Congo.

***Pandanus wavrinianus.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 245; *Jard.* 1903, 133.) *S.* Leaves narrow, strap-shaped, recurved, dark olive-green, with numerous awl-shaped teeth placed at regular intervals. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Paphiopedilum erubescens. (*O. R.* 1903, 68.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* A garden hybrid between *P. Charlesworthii* and *P. hirsutissimum*. (Mrs. Ross, Florence.)

Paphiopedilum Violettae. (*O. R.* 1903, 176.) *S.* A garden hybrid between *P. venustum* and *P. Sallieri*. (E. F. Clark.)

Phaius Chapmani. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 383; *G. M.* 1903, 374.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* A garden hybrid between *P. Phaebe* and *P. Humblotii*. (N. C. Cookson.)

Phalænopsis Kunstleri. (*B. M. t.* 7885.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* Leaves few, varying from nearly orbicular to oblong, up to 4 in. long and nearly 1 in. broad. Peduncle 1 ft. long,

rather slender. Raceme terminal, pendulous, loosely 7-flowered; rhachis zigzag. Flowers nearly 2 in. broad. Sepals and petals linear- or obovate-oblong, red-brown on the front, with golden-yellow tips and bases. Lip much smaller than the sepals, white, streaked with red. Malayan Peninsula. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Philadelphus Delavayi. (*R. H.* 1903, 12, f. 3; *Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 18.) Saxifragaceæ. *H.* A new species which has been confused with *P. coronarius* var. *tomentosus*. It differs from this in having the leaves whitish and more tomentose beneath and very pubescent above, in the shape and bronze colour of the calyx lobes, and in having lobed and fimbriated petals, which are snow-white, often with purple stripes. Lemoine has distinguished a variety under the name of *melanocalyx*. Yunnan, China. (Paris B. G.)

Philadelphus purpureus maculatus. (*W. G.* 1903, 31.) *H.* A garden hybrid between *P. Lemoinei* and *P. Coulteri*. (Lemoine, Nancy.)

Phlebodium elegans. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 266.) Filices. *S.* "An elegant plant with pale green-coloured fronds." (L. De Smet - Duvivier, Ghent.)

Phrynium Micholitzii. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 245, suppl. April 18, i, f.; *R. H.* 1903, 225, f. 95.) Scitamineæ. *S.* Leaves broadly oblong, acute, about 10 in. long, green on the upper side, with irregular broad white stripes, paler beneath, claret-red on the midrib and red on the petiole. New Guinea. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Picea excelsa vars. *cellensis*, *compressa*, *diedorfiana*, *lubecensis* and *microphylla*. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 58, 94.) Coniferæ. *H.* These varieties differ from the type in habit or size of the leaves. (Schiebler & Son, Celle; W. Rose, Lübeck; Diedorf Experiment Garden, Germany.)

Picea morindoides. (*Sargent, T. & S.* 95, t. 48.) *H.* A tree with whorled spreading branches and slender pendulous or spreading branchlets. Leaves linear, straight, 1-1½ in. long, acuminate. Cones oblong, about 3½ in. long, 1¾ in. broad, like those of *P. alcockiana* but with more elongated scales. Known only in cultivation, probably a native of East Asia. (G. Allard, Angers.)

Picea Neoveitchii. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 116, ff. 50, 51.) *H.* A tree 25 ft. high, with rough shining yellowish-brown or fawn-coloured branches. Leaves linear, 4-sided, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long. Cones pendulous, oblong, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 in. long; scales slightly leathery, yellowish-brown, oblong or suborbicular. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Picea Wilsoni. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 133, ff. 55, 56.) *H.* A new species distinguished by its small oblong-cylindric cones, about 2 in. long, linear-oblong retuse bracts less than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the scales, and roundish-ovoid entire scales, eventually recurved along the upper border. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Pinguicula caudata superba.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 185; *J. of H.* 1903, xlv, 336; *Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 190.) Lentibulariaceae. *G.* Flowers rich rosy carmine with a white eye, about 2 in. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad. (J. T. Bennett-Poë.)

Pinus Armandi. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 66, ff. 30, 31.) Coniferae. *H.* A species belonging to the section *Cembra*, having long 3-sided leaves in tufts of five. Cones oblong, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and 2 in. broad; scales slightly thickened at the tips, not reflexed. Seeds wingless, edible. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Pinus eldarica. (*Jard.* 1903, 271; *G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 251.) *H.* A new species. It is an erect tree about 50 ft. high, with a spreading head. Leaves in pairs, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Ripe cones ascending, solitary or verticillate, oval-oblong, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 in. long. Desert of Eldar, Transcaucasia. (Tiflis B. G.)

Pinus Laricio var. **prostrata.** (*M. D. G.* 1903, 26.) *H.* A form with prostrate habit. (Giessen B. G.)

***Pinus pindica.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 302, ff. 95, 96; *Jard.* 1903, 22.) *H.* Differs from *P. Laricio* in having short acuminate pale green leaves channelled on the face, ovate-oblong male catkins, pale yellow young cones, and convex apophyses with an unprotected umbo. Pindus Mountains, Greece. (Belgrade B. G.) [*P. Laricio* var. *pindica*, Mast.]

Polanisia trachysperma. (*I. S. H. T.* iv, t. 131.) Capparidaceae. *H.* A branched glandular-pubescent viscose annual, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. high, with

stalked leaves of 3 oblong leaflets, and yellowish white flowers in terminal racemes. North America. (L. van den Bossche, Tirlemont, Belgium.)

Polygonum Posumbu. (*W. G.* 1902, 450, f. 54; 1903, 16.) Polygonaceae. *H.* A dwarf compact plant with dark green shining broadly lanceolate somewhat undulate leaves, and numerous slender spikes of rose-coloured flowers. Eastern Asia. (Dammann & Co., Naples.)

Polygonum spectabile. (*Gartenwelt*, viii, 33, t.; *W. G.* 1903, 419.) *H.* A shrubby plant 3-5 ft. high, with large ovate more or less cordate slightly acuminate leaves, which are prettily marbled with green, white and red. (Köhler & Rudel, Windischleuba, Altenburg, Germany.) [Probably a form of *P. sachalinense*.]

Polypodium glaucum cristatum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 382.) Filices. *S.* A variety with crested fronds. (H. B. May.)

***Polypodium Knightiae.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 245, f. 99, suppl. April 18, iii; *R. H.* 1903, 225, f. 94.) *S.* Fronds long, narrow, graceful and arching, pinnately-divided; pinnae subdivided into linear acute lobes of unequal length, more or less crested. Australia. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Polypodium Mayii. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 382.) *S.* A fine variety of *P. glaucum*, with plumose fronds. (H. B. May.)

Polystachya appendiculata. (*N. B.* iii, 238.) Orchidaceae. *S.* A new species remarkable in having the upper sepal of the small yellow flowers furnished with a short subulate spur-like appendage, attached to the back a little above the base. Cameroons. (Berlin B. G.)

Polystachya Buchanani var. **viridis.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 214; *O. R.* 1903, 307.) *S.* The flowers are emerald-green with a white lip. West Tropical Africa. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Populus lasiocarpa. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 65, f. 27.) Salicaceae. *H.* A tree 20-40 ft. high, remarkable for its very large leaves, which are 10 in. long and 7 in. broad, broadly ovate-cordate, finely serrate, dark green above, tomentose on the principal nerves beneath; petiole 2-3 in. long. Fruiting-spikes 7-8 in. long. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

- Populus pekinensis.** (*R. H.* 1903, 355, f. 142.) *H.* A new species belonging to the same group as *P. alba*. It is described from young specimens, which have fine silvery deltoid-ovate irregularly toothed leaves, bearing 2 (sometimes 3 or 4) glands close to the midrib at the insertion of the petiole. North China. (Paris B. G.)
- Primula ovalifolia.** (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 64.) *Primulaceae*. *H.* A very free-flowering species with oval or obovate leaves, a scape about 6 in. high, and dense umbels of large nearly quite blue flowers. Central and Western China. (*J. Veitch & Sons*.)
- *Prunus Maximowiczii.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 101.) *Rosaceae*. *H.* A tree about 25 ft. high, with horizontal branches. Leaves obovate, about 1½ in. long, somewhat coarsely toothed, nearly glabrous; petioles slender, about ½ in. long. Flowers white, on slender hairy peduncles, one or two on each flowering shoot. Fruits crimson, the size of small peas. Japan. (*T. Smith, Newry*.)
- *Prunus Mume alba plena.** (*Gfl.* 1903, 169, t. 1513 b.) *H.* Flowers delicate rose in the bud state, pure white when fully expanded, with a silver-like lustre. (*A. Wagner, Leipzig*.)
- Prunus serrulata grandiflora.** (*Gfl.* 1903, 169, t. 1513 a.) *H.* Flowers very large, greenish-white, passing into pale yellow. (*A. Wagner, Leipzig*.)
- Prunus spinosa purpurea.** (*R. H.* 1903, 481; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 302, 336.) *H.* Less spiny than the type, and the leaves are as highly coloured as those of *P. pissardi*. Flowers very numerous, small, pink. (*Barbier & Co., Orleans*.)
- Pteris brazzaiana.** (*R. H. B.* 1903, 298, f. 66.) *Filices*. *S.* Fronds erect, very elegant, with long oblong pinnæ and large rounded pinnules. Congo. (*Lambeau, Brussels*.)
- Pteris Maissonieri.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 266; *R. H.* 1903, 226.) *G. A.* garden hybrid between *P. tremula* and *P. serrulata*. (*F. Sander & Sons*.)
- Pteris metallica.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 382; xxxiv, 64; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 70.) *G. A.* A strong-growing plant "with thick metallic-looking fronds about 14 in. high, the pinnæ being 3-4 in. long, and 1 in. across, similar in habit to *P. cretica major*." (*H. B. May*.)
- Pterocarya fraxinifolia × stenoptera.** (*M. D. G.* 1903, 116.) *Juglandaceae*. *H.* A garden hybrid. (*Arnold Arboretum*.)
- Pterocarya Paliurus.** (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 65, f. 26.) *H.* A tree 20-50 ft. high. Leaves pinnate, 4 in. long, 2½ in. broad, with few pairs of elliptic leaflets and an odd terminal one. Fruits orbicular, 2½ in. in diam., closely resembling those of *Paliurus præcox*; they are borne in a spike a foot long or more. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons*.)
- *Rehmannia angulata.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 269, 290, f.; *Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 317, f.; *G. M.* 1903, 290, f.) *Scrophulariaceae*. *G.* A perennial, 1-3 ft. high, covered with glandular hairs. Leaves long-stalked below, sessile above, pinnately lobed, coarsely toothed. Flowers large, in the axils of the upper leaves, purplish, with a dilated funnel-shaped tube and a 5-lobed limb. Central China. (*J. Veitch & Sons*.)
- *Restrepia antennifera.** (*B. M. t.* 7930; *O. R.* 1894, 237.) *Orchidaceae*. *S.* This is the true plant. That generally known in gardens under the same name, and figured in *B. M. t.* 6288, is *R. maculata*, in which the flowers are spotted, not striped as in the true *R. antennifera*. Colombia. (Cultivated by *Ch. Vuylsteke, Loochristy, Ghent*, in 1892.)
- *Retinospora Sanderi.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 205, 266, ff. 107, 111; *Jard.* 1903, 132, 258, f. 100.) Another name for *Juniperus Sanderi* in the list of 1899. Both names are provisional.
- Rhabdothamnus Solandri.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 292.) *Gesneraceae*. *H. H.* A slender hairy shrub 2-4 ft. high, with opposite leaves. Flowers solitary or in pairs, light orange, striped with brown, somewhat resembling in shape those of a *Tydaea*. New Zealand. (*Lemoine, Nancy*.)
- *Rhipsalis gracilis.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 18.) *Cactaceae*. *S.* A new species which has been in cultivation for some years under the erroneous name of *R. penduliflora*. Its main stems are 3-11 in. long, 1½-1¾ lin. thick, with the ultimate branchlets very slender, pendulous, ¾-1 in. long. Flowers 1 or 2 to a branchlet, terminal or lateral. Perianth-segments 6, unequal, oblong, whitish, ¾-2 lin. long. Brazil. (*J. Corderoy*.)

Rhododendron auriculatum.

(*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 64, f. 25.) Ericaceæ. H. A shrub 10-30 ft. high. Leaves obovate, 8 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, auriculate at the base. Flowers large, funnel-shaped, 3 in. long, 4-4½ in. across, pure white or rosy-pink. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Rhododendron micranthum.

(*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 64.) H. A free-flowering shrub, 4-20 ft. high. Leaves obovate, acuminate at the base, 1½ in. long, ¾ in. broad, covered with ferruginous scales beneath. Flowers white, broadly funnel-shaped, about ¼ in. in diam., in terminal erect racemes 2 in. long. (North and Central China.) (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Ribes leptanthum.** (*Späth Cat.* 113, 117; *Gfl.* 1903, 556.)

Saxifragaceæ. H. A very ornamental species, 3-5 ft. high, finely branched. Leaves small, 5-lobed, deeply toothed. Flowers white, with a slender tube. Fruit short, oval, shining black. Mountains of Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Ribes longeracemosum. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 63.)

H. Remarkable for the great length of its racemes, which are often 8-12 in. long. The leaves are like those of the Red Currant. Fruit black, edible. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Ribes pinetorum.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 306; *G. W.* 1903, 509.)

H. A prickly shrub with cordate palmately-lobed leaves and 2-flowered racemes. Flowers about ½ in. long; petals pinkish below, yellowish above, as long as the reflexed sepals. Ovary covered with long coarse spreading bristles, intermixed with shorter glandular hairs. Arizona. (Henkel, Darmstadt.)

***Ribes spæthianum majus.** (*Späth Cat.* 113, 117; *Gfl.* 1903, 557.)

H. Leaves and flowers larger and more brightly coloured than in the type. Mountains of Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Richardia childsiæ.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 173, 188, 195.)

Araceæ. G. A variety of *R. africana*, dwarfer and more compact in habit, and very floriferous. The spathe is pure white without the green base of those of the type. (De Graaff, Leyden.)

Richardia intermedia. (*W. G.* 1903, 16.)

G. A robust compact very free-flowering plant. Leaf-stalks bright

green, marbled with white and rose. Leaves broadly cordate, white-dotted. Spathe very dark yellow, with a small black blotch at the base. (Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.)

Richardia lathamiana. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 419; lxiv, 2.)

G. A garden hybrid between *R. elliptica* and *R. albo-maculata*. (Birmingham B. G.)

Rodriguezia grandis. (*O. R.* 1903, 283.)

Orchidaceæ. The same as *R. Batemanii*.

Rubus bambusarum. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 61.)

Rosaceæ. H. An elegant evergreen climber with leaves of 3 long lanceolate leaflets, covered with a whitish tomentum beneath. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Rubus chroösepalus. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 61.)

H. A large-growing species with leaves resembling those of *Tilia alba*. Inflorescence a large loose panicle. The flowers have no petals, but the sepals are coloured inside. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Rubus Henryi. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 61.)

H. Leaves 3-lobed, dark green and glabrous above, clothed with a dense woolly tomentum beneath. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Rubus irenæus. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 61.)

H. Leaves nearly circular, cordate at the base, very slightly 3-5-lobed, glabrous above, covered with white tomentum beneath, ferruginous along the nerves. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Rubus pedatus. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 55.)

H. A low creeping species with 5-foliolate leaves and white flowers about 1 in. across. North-west America. (T. Smith, Newry.)

***Rubus reflexus pictus.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 308, f. 123, as *R. moluccanus*;

xxxiv, 4; *R. H. B.* 1903, 237, f.) H. A climber with tomentose stems and elegant palmately lobed leaves, which are dark velvety green with grey variegation above, and covered with soft pale cinnamon-brown pubescence beneath. [Syn. *R. reflexus albo-maculatus*; *Jard.* 1903, 211.]

Saintpaulia ionantha variegata.

(*R. H.* 1903, 226; *Jard.* 1903, 133.) Gesneraceæ. S. Leaves variegated with light yellow turning to white. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Sansevieria arborescens. (*Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1903, 170, 173.) *Hæmodoracæ*. S. A species with stems reaching a height of 3½ ft., furnished entirely with short spreading leaves. East Tropical Africa. (Paris B. G.)

Sansevieria Cornui. (*Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1903, 170, 173.) S. Stemless, and with leaves resembling those of *S. fasciata*, but they are not bordered, and only a little striped at the base and on the outside. (Paris B. G.)

Sansevieria fasciata. (*Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1903, 170, 173.) S. A stemless plant. Leaves flat, coriaceous, 2½ ft. long, 5 in. broad in the middle, bright green, striped, and bordered with brown. Congo. (Paris B. G.)

Sansevieria glauca. (*Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1903, 169, 173.) S. Resembles *S. zeylanica*, but the leaves are somewhat shorter, glaucous, and not striate. Cochinchina. (Paris B. G.) [This is not *S. glauca*, Haw.]

Sansevieria grandis. (*B. M. t.* 7877.) S. A new stemless species producing a very strong silky fibre. Leaves few, rosulate, obovate-oblong, the largest 3-4 ft. long and 6 in. broad or more, dull green, with broad bands of much darker green. Scape about 2 ft. high, terminated by a densely-flowered spike-like panicle 2-3 ft. long. Flowers about 2 in. long, pure white. Tropical Africa. (Kew.)

Sansevieria liberica. (*Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1903, 170, 173.) S. Like *S. fasciata*, but the leaves are more than 3 ft. long, bordered with ivory-white, not striped. West Tropical Africa. (Paris B. G.)

Sansevieria metallica. (*Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1903, 170, 173.) S. Probably only a variety of *S. guineensis*. It differs in having shorter and somewhat broader leaves, which have a metallic tint and fewer markings. (Paris B. G.)

Sansevieria Stuckyi. (*Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1903, 171, 173.) S. Stemless. Leaves quite cylindric except a small furrow on the upper surface. East Africa. (Paris B. G.)

S. zanzibarica. (*Bull. Mus. Paris*, 1903, 170, 173.) S. A shortly stemmed plant differing from *S. Ehrenbergii* in the absence of the two opposite furrows in the leaves. Zanzibar. (Paris B. G.)

Sauromatum brevipes. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 93; *B. M. t.* 7940.) *Aracæ*. S. A much smaller plant than *S. guttatum*, resembling it in its pedate leaves, but the pale purplish-tinted spathes, instead of being solitary, are numerous and crowded. Sikkim Himalaya. (Cambridge B. G.) [Syn. *Typhonium brevipes*, Hook. f.]

***Saxifraga Grisebachii.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 108, 123, 340, f. 53; *G. W.* 1903, 428, t.; *Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 120, 135, 180, ff.) *Saxifragacæ*. H. A small plant with dense rosettes of obovate-spathulate encrusted leaves. Stems about 4 in. high, purplish, densely hairy. Flowers very small, purplish-crimson, in dense terminal short racemes. Albania; Macedonia. (G. Reuthe; R. Veitch & Sons.)

***Scabiosa japonica.** (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 232.) *Dipsacæ*. H. A perennial with pretty deeply cut leaves and numerous mauve-coloured flower-heads. Japan. (Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.)

Schizophragma integrifolia. • (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 62, f. 21.) *Saxifragacæ*. H. A semi-sarcent shrub. Leaves opposite, ovate-lanceolate, 8½ in. long, 4 in. broad, petiolate, minutely serrate. Flowers small, in a large loose inflorescence, surrounded by large ovate pure white bracts. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Schomburgkia-cattleya spiralis. (*J. H. F.* 1903, 534; *R. H.* 1903, 438.) *Orchidacæ*. S. A garden hybrid between *Schomburgkia Tibicinis* and *Cattleya Mossiæ*. (Dallemagne, Rambouillet, France.)

Scilla axillaris. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 386.) *Liliacæ*. H. A new species with a very robust habit. Leaves 1 ft. long, 2½ in. broad, with many small brownish-purple spots near the base on the underside and a few larger ones near the apex on the upperside. Raceme many-flowered. Perianth-segments 3 lin. long, white outside with a green keel, bright violet edged with white inside. Native country unknown. (Edinburgh B. G.)

***Selaginella watsoniana.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 245, suppl. April 18, iv, f.; *R. H. B.* 1903, 273, f.) *Selaginellacæ*. S. Resembles *S. Martensii*. The fronds are arching and fan-shaped, with bright silvery variegation at the tips. (F. Sander & Sons.)

- ***Sempervivum urbicum.** (*B. M.* t. 7893.) Crassulaceæ. G. A shrubby species with an erect simple stout stem 3 ft. high. Leaves rosulate on the top of the stem, narrowly spatulate, 4-6 in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Inflorescence a pyramidal panicle 3 ft. high and nearly as broad, with very many spreading and decurved branches. Flowers shortly stalked, pale yellow, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diam. Canary Islands. (Kew.) [This is *S. urbicum*, Chr. Smith, not of Lindley (*Bot. Reg.* t. 1741), which is *S. holochrysum*, Webb & Berth.]
- ***Senecio Ligularia var. speciosa.** (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 63.) Compositæ. H. A robust plant with large broadly cordate radical leaves, and a long spike-like inflorescence of bright yellow flower-heads. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)
- ***Senecio tanguticus.** (*B. M.* t. 7912; *G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 213; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 237, f.) H. A stout leafy branched plant 6-7 ft. high. Leaves 5-7 in. long and broad, pinnatifidly lobed. Flower-heads in rather dense terminal pyramidal panicles 6-7 in. long, small, golden-yellow; ray-florets 3 or 4, rarely absent. Central and Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.) [Syn. *S. Henryi*, Hemsl.]
- ***Silene Asterias grandiflora.** (*W. G.* 1903, 415; *Gfl.* 1903, 577.) Caryophyllaceæ. H. A free-flowering perennial. Flowers in globose heads, crimson-scarlet or red. Balkan Mountains. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)
- Sobralia luminosa.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 302; *O. R.* 1903, 179.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *S. Holfordi* and *S. Wilsoni*. (F. Sander & Sons.)
- Sobralia mirabilis.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 302; *O. R.* 1903, 179.) S. A garden hybrid between *S. Veitchii* and *S. macrantha alba*. (F. Sander & Sons.)
- ***Sophora viciifolia.** (*B. M.* t. 7883.) Leguminosæ. H. A dwarf much-branched spinescent shrub with pinnate leaves $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; leaflets in 6 or 7 pairs, with a terminal one, elliptic, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Flowers rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, in shortly stalked terminal erect or recurved 6-12-flowered racemes, white with a violet-blue calyx. The colour of the calyx is said to be a product of cultivation. China. (Kew.)
- Sorbaria sorbifolia var. stellipila.** (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 90.) Rosaceæ. H. Differs from the type in having very dense panicles, the flowers having long hair-like filaments. (Max Leichtlin, Bieden-Baden.) [*Spiræa.*]
- ***Spathoglottis kewensis.** (*O. R.* 1903, 214.) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *S. plicata* var. *Micholitzii* and *S. Veillardii*. (Kew.)
- ***Sphærocodon obtusifolium.** (*B. M.* t. 7925.) Asclepiadaceæ. S. A perennial woody plant with a dwarf thick stock and suberect or twining flowering stems 1-3 ft. long. Leaves petiolate, oval to oblong or ovate, $1\frac{1}{2}-3$ in. long. Flowers purple, 6-8 lin. in diam., 5 to 15 together, in cymes or false umbels produced at the joints. Tropical Africa. (Kew.)
- ***Sphedamnocarpus pruriens.** (*B. M.* t. 7894.) Malpighiaceæ. G. A tall climbing shrub with a silky tomentum on most of its parts. Leaves opposite, ovate-oblong, 1-4 in. long, shortly petiolate. Flowers subcorymbosely clustered at the ends of the branches, $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam., golden-yellow; petals shortly clawed, orbicular, with crisped margins. South Africa. (Kew.) [Syn. *Aeridocarpus pruriens*.]
- Spiræa Henryi.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 258; *J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 61, f. 20.) Rosaceæ. H. A densely-branched shrub, 6-7 ft. high. Leaves obovate or oblong, $\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, usually toothed above the middle. Flowers white, on very slender stalks, in compound corymbs terminating lateral branchlets. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)
- Spiræa Veitchi.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 258; *J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 61.) H. A new species closely allied to *S. Henryi*, but distinguished by having the flower-bearing branchlets in 2 opposite rows, the oblong or ovate-oblong leaves entire, and the clusters of flowers somewhat denser. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)
- Stapelia bella.** (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 137, ff. 40, 41.) Asclepiadaceæ. G. (H. at La Mortola). A new species cultivated for a long time under the incorrect name of *S. glauca*. Stems 6-7 in. high, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diam., erect, quadrangular. Flowers 3 or 4 together on a short peduncle arising at the base of the young shoots. Corolla about 2 in. in diameter, green outside, with 5 reddish nerves, deep purple or brown inside; lobes deltoid-ovate, fringed with long dark purple trembling very deciduous hairs. Native country unknown. (Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola.)

**Swainsona ecallosa*. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 274.) Leguminosæ. *G.* A new species which chiefly differs from *S. coronillaefolia* in the absence of the callosities on the standard. Western Australia. (Barr & Sons.)

Syringa Giralaldi. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 302.) Oleaceæ. *H.* "Leaves soft in texture." North China. (Lemoine, Nancy.) [This is said to be the same as *S. villosa*.]

Tecoma hybrida. (*Sargent, T. & S.* 93, t. 47.) Bignoniaceæ. *H.* A garden hybrid between *T. radicans* and *T. chinensis*. (Arnold Arboretum)

Theodorea gomezoides. (*O. R.* 1903, 20.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* Resembles in habit a small *Oncidium*. Plant 5-6 in. high, with slender arching racemes, each of 6-12 flowers. Sepals and petals lanceolate, subconnivent, acute, 4-5 lin. long, light green, with a broad dark brown line towards the base; lip oblong-ovate, reflexed at the apex, white, with an orange-buff blotch in the centre. Brazil. (Glasnevin B. G.; Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

**Thladiantha Oliveri*. (*R. H.* 1903, 472, f. 194.) Cucurbitaceæ. *H.* A much finer plant than *T. dubia* and more vigorous, the annual stems attaining a length of more than 30 ft. It is also distinguished by its glabrescence, absence of tubers, larger leaves, and much greater abundance of flowers. Central China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Tilia henryana. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 66.) Tiliaceæ. *H.* Like *T. Tuan*, but the leaves are broader, less oblique, ciliate-dentate, with ferruginous hairs in the axils of the primary and secondary veins beneath. The cymes are more densely flowered, and the bract is not continued to the base of the peduncle. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

**Tilia mongolica*. (*R. H.* 1902, 476, ff. 214, 215, 217; *Sargent, T. & S.* 121, t. 61.) *H.* A small or medium-sized tree with slender spreading branches. Leaves orbicular-ovate to ovate, 1½-2½ in. long, 1¼-1½ in. broad, slightly oblique, coarsely serrate. Flowers yellowish-white, in 6-12-flowered cymes. Bract narrowly oblong, about 1¼ in. long, shortly pedunculate at the base. Mongolia. (Paris B. G.; Arnold Arboretum.)

Tilia Tuan. (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 66.) *H.* Tree 40 ft. high. Leaves membranous, obliquely ovate, semi-cordate at the base, 4½-5 in. long, 3½ in. broad, covered with a stellate white indumentum beneath. Cymes semi-globose, on a peduncle about 5 in. long; bract 5½ in. long, ½-1 in. broad. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

**Trachelospermum crocostomum*. (*G. W.* 1903, 676.) Apocynaceæ. *H.* Like *T. jasminoides* in habit, but differs in having slightly smaller buff or pale orange-coloured flowers and smaller leaves. It is also said to be more hardy. China? (Kew.)

Trigonidium spatulatum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 335; *G. W.* 1903, 487.) Orchidaceæ. *S.* Flower terminal with yellowish-purple sepals, which are equal in size and recurved at the tips. Colombia (H. T. Pitt.)

Tropæolum lobbianum miniatum. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 410; *G. H.* 1903, 609.) Geraniaceæ. *G.* "A hybrid with flowers of a lively vermilion colour." (E. Benary, Erfurt.)

Tulipa Hageri var. *nitens*. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 302; *Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 293, 325, 372, f.) Liliaceæ. *H.* Much finer than the type. Flowers 3 in. across; segments bright orange-red, the outer flushed with grey and bronze, black at the base. Asia Minor. (R. W. Wallace & Co.)

**Tulipa nitida*. (*G. C.* 1902, xxxi, 350, f. 119; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 40.) *H.* A dwarf species resembling *T. Korolkowi*. Flowers campanulate, 1½ in. long, brilliant vermilion-scarlet, black at the base inside; inner segments obovate; outer oval, ½ in. shorter than the inner. Bokhara. (Van Tubergen, Haarlem.)

**Tulipa præstans*. (*B. M.* t. 7920; *G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 239, 324, 364, f. 126; *Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 240.) *H.* A new early-flowering species nearly allied to *T. suaveolens* and *T. kaufmanniana*. The leaves and peduncles are covered with minute white hairs. Perianth-segments all uniform in shape, elliptic, somewhat pointed, light scarlet-vermilion, with yellow at the base. Bokhara. (Van Tubergen, Haarlem.)

Tulipa strangulata maculata. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 362.) *H.* Flowers soft yellow, blackish at the base. (Barr & Sons.)

Tulipa suaveolens pluriflora.

(*Gard.* 1903, lxiii, 364A.) H. The strong stem bears 2 flowers, which are rather pointed in shape, bright scarlet, with a black mark at the base of each segment. (Max Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.)

Vanda Maronæ. (*O. R.* 1903, 209, f. 38; *R. H.* 1903, 574, f., under the name of *V. Marguerite Maron*) Orchidaceæ. S. A garden hybrid between *V. teres* and *V. suavis*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Vanda tricolor tenebrosa. (*L.* xvii, t. 800; *G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, suppl. May 30, i; *J. of H.* 1903, xlvii, 3, f.) S. A very fine variety with yellow sepals and petals, marked with dark red-brown, and a rose-crimson labellum. (L. J. Draps-Dom, Laeken, Brussels.)

***Vellozia equisetoides.** (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 425, f. 167.) Amaryllidaceæ. G. Plant up to 5 ft. high, resembling some species of *Yucca* in habit. Stem thick and woody, with forked branches bearing tufts of long narrow plicate hairy leaves and very numerous lilac-purple fragrant flowers 2 in. in diam. British Central Africa. (Kew.) [*V. equisetoides* var. *trichophylla*.]

Viburnum buddleifolia. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 257.) Caprifoliaceæ. H. A new species with lanceolate acuminate serrate leaves $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, cordate at the base, clothed with simple or forked hairs on the upperside, densely stellate-floccose on the underside. Flowers all fertile, in terminal corymbose panicles; corolla 4-5 lin. in. diam. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Viburnum rhytidophyllum.** (*J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 63, f. 23.) H. A shrub up to 10 ft. high. Leaves broadly lanceolate, 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, rugose above, prominently nerved and covered with a dense woolly tomentum beneath. Flowers small, yellowish-white, in a terminal corymb 7-8 in. in diam. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Viburnum Sargentii var. *calvescens.* (*M. D. G.* 1903, 125.) H. Distinguished from the type by having all its parts glabrous. Eastern Asia. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Viburnum Veitchii. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 257.) H. Closely allied to *V. buddleifolia*, having similar flowers

in terminal corymbose panicles, but it has ovate leaves, cordate at the base, 5 in. long, coarsely dentate. Corolla 3 lin. in diam. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Viburnum Wrightii. (*Sargent, T. & S.* 37, t. 19.) H. An erect shrub, reaching a height of 10 ft. Leaves petiolate, orbicular to broadly ovate or obovate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -6 in. long, coarsely toothed. Flowers all fertile, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lin. in diam. in 5-rayed cymes 4 in. broad. Japan; China. (Arnold Arboretum.) [This is shown to be distinct from *V. phlebobotrichum* to which it has been referred by some authorities.]

Vitis armata. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 180; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 176; *J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 60, f. 17.) Ampelidaceæ. H. A vigorous grower like *V. Coignetiae*. The main stems and petioles bear numerous nearly erect spines. Leaves broadly ovate, 6-7 in. long. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Vitis flexuosa Wilsoni. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 180; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 176.) H. "A slender-growing variety with ovate acuminate leaves $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in. across." Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Vitis megaphylla. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 180; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 176; *J. R. H. S.* xxviii, 60, f. 16.) H. Leaves bipinnate like those of the genus *Leea*, about 16 in. long, including the reddish petiole; leaflets stalked, ovate, 2-4 in. long, toothed. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Vitis sinensis. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 180; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 176.) H. Leaves reddish-purple, lobed, covered with long hairs on the under side. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Vitis Thomsoni. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiv, 189; *Gard.* 1903, lxiv, 203, f.) H. An attractive species with a rather slender habit. Leaves digitate, reddish on the upper side and violet-purple on the under side, having petioles about 5 in. long. North India; China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Vriesia Alexandræ. (*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 245; *R. H.* 1903, 226; *Jard.* 1903, 133.) Bromeliaceæ. S. Leaves oblong, green, marked with longitudinal yellow stripes. Tropical America. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*Tillandsia*.]

Vriesia formosa. (*R. H.* 1903, 318.)
S. A garden hybrid between *V. kitteliano-Rex* and *V. Poelmani*. (Duval & Son, Versailles.) [*Tillandsia*.]

Vriesia hieroglyphica variegata.
(*G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 266, 284.) S. The green leaves have the purple wavy transverse bars of the type, and, in addition, are striped with white. (L. Mullie, Saffelaere; C. Vermeire, Gendbrugge, Belgium.) [*Tillandsia*.]

Wistaria multijuga rosea. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiv. 302.) Leguminosæ. H. Flowers lilac-rose, with the standard of a lighter tint. (Barbier & Co., Orleans.)

Wistaria multijuga russelliana.
(*G. W.* 1903, 617.) H. Flowers much

darker in colour than in the type. (J. Russell.)

Yucca karlsruhensis. (*M. D. G.* 1903, 7; *R. H.* 1903, 490; *Gartenwelt*, viii, 7, f.) Liliaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Y. filamentosa* and *Y. angustifolia (glauca)*. (L. Graebner, Karlsruhe.)

Zygopetalum crinitum var. *cœruleum*. (*Gard.* 1903, lxiii, Feb. 28, vii.) Orchidaceæ. G. Sepals and petals heavily marked with chocolate colour on green. Lip broad, beautifully marked with rich violet-blue on a pure white ground. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Zygopetalum Sanderi. (*O. R.* 1903, 52, 53; *G. C.* 1903, xxxiii, 78.) G. A garden hybrid between *Z. Perrenoudi* and *Z. Mackaii*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

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